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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New Chapter Edges New Deal

Supreme Court Foretold It

Politics and Industry Respond

China Is Japan's Easy Apple

Kidnapers Fall in Money Trap

'Indian' Heads Women's Clubs

EVERY day contributes its fresh evidence that with the Supreme Court's NRA decision the United States entered Recovery's second stage. New Chapter definitely takes the edge off New Deal. The Democratic Congress exhibits its awareness of the fact in the slowness and caution with which it puts through the stopgap measures the Democratic President demands. Mr. Roosevelt has lost nothing of strategy, but his voice has lost the almost staggering authority it once had. When New Deal was new, obedience was the watchword of good citizenship; in New Chapter, opposition is reclaiming its rights and relifting its voice. The nation is feeling the force of what the Supreme Court said almost as an aside. The Court said the emergency is past.

¶ The Republican grass roots conference at Lincoln's old home supplies the New Chapter with oratory of much vigor. "Save the Constitution" is the theme of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, declaring the Republican Party has the greatest opportunity for service since the Civil War. Harrison E. Spangler declares the economic basis of recovery has been destroyed and calls for new methods. Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, rates Roosevelt with Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin. The grass rooters' aim is partisan, but their enthusiasm has a broader basis than that. They feel the lure of the fact that in the New Chapter the people may take to something entirely different if it is put to them in a wise way.

¶ The Springfield conference enthusiastically lashes at President Roosevelt on 18 counts. But because the purpose is political, the scoring of New Deal is not the most satisfactory manifestation of New Chapter. Purdue University and many other schools report a demand from industry for graduates in mechanical and electrical engineering such as has not come to them in five years. Construction's resumption is a sound evidence of New Chapter. Increased buying in most lines and large factory expansion dependent on assurances of industrial security are other evidences. But New Deal and New Chapter require at least legal footbridges from one to the other.

¶ Japan's saber-rattling in north China yields large treasure at no actual cost. Both Tokyo and Chinese leaders appear to regard Hopei Province as passing definitely under Japanese dominion. With China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-chek far inland after Communists, the Japanese Army is uncombated. The Japanese press exults, but philosophic China smiles sadly and waits. Tartar, Manchu and Mongol each took China and each was in time absorbed by its huge captive. Gaily Japan seizes the dragon's tail. And many believe the dragon will swallow his tail and what clings.

¶ A week after kidnapers extort $200,000 for little George Weyerhaeuser of Tacoma, two are in jail with three others pressed hard and $116,000 recovered. Harmon Waley and his wife, reported as confessing, cautiously put out some of the ransom bills in Salt Lake City and the trap the law had set in many western cities closes on the passers of the marked money. Trial will be pressed under a law specifying capital punishment. Since the federal agents took hold, kidnaping is an outlawed trade among knowing criminals. They now call it a roundabout way of committing suicide.

¶ Premier Mussolini, after calling adverse world opinion on Italy's Ethiopian plans a mere Punch and Judy show, startles Europe by alleged negotiations with Germany. Vienna hears he is considering a Berlin proposal that Austria's fate be settled by a three-question plebiscite. Austria could vote that it is satisfied, that it wishes a constitutional monarchy, or that it wishes to join with Germany. And why suspect fiery Il Duce would reverse himself to listen to such a plan? Well, he would give much to be assured no German arms and no more German officers will go to bolster the military preparedness of Emperor Haile Selassie.

¶ The American Federation of Women's Clubs elects as its president Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Oklahoma, granddaughter of the last chief of the Delaware Indians. Will Rogers and the Governor of Oklahoma turn the radio on the great Detroit convention to help in the warm campaign. President Lawson, born "Mingomenow" in Indian territorial days, says her administration will keynote on education, more education and still more of that same. Wise women seem always to rise up to do the right thing at the right time. Public adult education will soon be more than ever needed—As the people try to fathom the New Chapter growing out of the New Deal.

Plural Posts On Corporate Boards Cease

Communications Commission Holds Officers to One Directorship

More Big Jobs Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Hostility to plural and interlocking directorates in business—a growing feature of the Roosevelt Administration policy during the past two years—has taken tangible form in the order denying to 10 leading figures in the communications field the right to serve more than one interest at the same time.

Although numerous older federal agencies have long looked askance at the practice so current, particularly during the boom decade, previous to the stock market crash, it rested with the infant Federal Communications Commission to set the precedent which—unless overruled in the courts—is expected to spread rapidly to other fields of business and industry subject to federal control.

The prohibitory order, a terse 39-word dictum issued by the Commission last night, read as follows:

"Your petition to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier under Section 212 of the Communications Act of 1934 was today denied by the commission. The commission's order to be effective Aug. 9, 1935."

To Whom Applying

The order applied to the following individuals, and would require each to give up all but one of the positions he now holds:

Walter S. Gifford, president of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, director of 21 other companies.

David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America, director of two R. C. A. subsidiaries.

Newcomb Carlton, chairman of the board of Western Union Telegraph Company, official of Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, of Stock Quotations Telegraph Company, and other subsidiaries.

Sosthenes Behn, board chairman of International Tel. and Tel. Co., official or director in Postal Telegraph, All America Cables, Inc., Commercial Cables, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., and numerous foreign subsidiary or connected systems.

Edwin F. Carter, vice-president, A. T. and T., also of Cuban American Tel. and Tel.

Edwin F. Chinlund, vice-president and comptroller, Postal Telegraph.

Frank L. Polk, director, All America Cables.

E. Y. Gallagher, vice-president of Western Union.

John L. Halpin, official of Postal Telegraph.

Lewis MacConnach, secretary of R. C. A.

Stopgap

The order coincided with Senate passage of the Wheeler bill, extending that portion of the 1933 Emergency Railroad Act, establishing a federal Co-ordinator of Transportation. In view of the recent decision

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County Zoning Gains Impetus In Middle West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 11 — Now it's county zoning that has the floor.

City zoning in the last 20 years has become common practice, but farm and forest regions were not invited to the party. But why not zone rural areas too, land use experts asked, and, they answered, themselves, "No reason in the world not to," and went to work.

Or rather they offered the idea to local communities, and the people themselves took it up. Staff members of the National Resources Board assigned to eight middle-western states, meeting here this week, reported that in the last two years four states have enacted laws permitting county zoning, beginning with Wisconsin in 1933. They think it is a most promising development in land use planning.

Rural zoning, they say, offers a way for a county to decide for itself which part of its area can be economically used for agriculture, which lands should be restricted to forestry and which to recreational or other uses. Placing responsibility for decisions in the hands of the local representatives of the people concerned, it is a marked departure from the trend toward centralization. And nobody looks on it with more favor than the experts employed by the Federal Government to rehabilitate rural areas.

Wisconsin, where 18 counties have adopted zoning ordinances, is regarded as a leader in the movement.

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Republicans Support Farmers On Federal Aid They Approve As Plank in Midwest Policy

Separation of Governmental Powers, Maintenance of American Systems Indorsed—Roosevelt's Regime Attacked in List of Grievances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11—In very general terms the grass-roots conference here today drafted with protracted difficulty a "declaration of principles" looking toward Republican policy in the campaign to come.

The longest plank of this dress-rehearsal platform promised the farmer that "no economic advantage of agriculture thus far attained shall be surrendered." Thus, on the most delicate problem affecting this 10-state farm belt, the conference pledged continuance of such Roosevelt policies as the farmers themselves indorse, declaring that "a parity price for the products of his farm in domestic markets" should be given agriculture by legislative means.

Dumping of Surplus

Thus, in a critical decision which may hold in balance the electoral prospects of this region, the continuance of positive farm policies was pledged. Although the declaration was ambiguous, it was understood to mean indorsement of a plan resembling the McNary-Haugen scheme, with farmers allowed to grow as much as they like, any flooding of the domestic market prevented by dumping a sizable share of production abroad at liquidation prices.

Separation of Powers

The platform twice spoke of the necessity of protecting "that portion of the products of the soil which goes into domestic consumption," leaving the implication as the leaders here do in private conversation that for the New Deal policies of crop restriction they would substitute a domestic price held up by tariff protection and counterbalanced by dumping into foreign countries.

The declaration began with a "Republican creed" which stated belief in the constitution, in separation of governmental powers, independent state sovereignty, and the maintenance "of the American political and

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, June 11

Wheat—Canada Plans Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's vast wheat and grain industry will become a full government monopoly, if a government bill before Parliament becomes law. Although introduced by Premier Bennett, both Government and opposition agreed to refer it to a special committee, "because of its exceptional importance and nonpartisan character." The price of wheat, Mr. Bennett said, reached in 1933 the lowest ebb in 500 years.

The bill creates a Canadian Grain Board of three members, with full authority to buy and sell all wheat and other grains. Though this power far exceeds that of the American AAA, no legal obstacle was feared. In 1927 the Supreme Court declared all grain elevators to be "works for the general advantage." Control of grains at the critical point of storage insures effective control of the entire industry.

Ransom—Tacoma Kidnapers Spent Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Waleys spent about $300 of the $200,000 Weyerhaeuser ransom money, announced J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal G-men, today.

He reported the recovery of $116,000 of the money ransom, of which $90,700 was found buried in a canyon near Salt Lake City.

Meanwhile, an amendment to the Lindbergh Kidnap Law, to make those handling ransom money "accessories after the fact," had been passed by the Senate and sent to the House. It was urged by Attorney General Cummings, who called the present law inadequate to reach persons who help spend ransom money. A possible fine of $10,000 and/or imprisonment up to 10 years was provided.

An important ruling in the trial of attorneys charged with conspiracy in the $200,000 Urschel kidnaping: Page 5.

Far East—China Capitulates to Japan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp Japanese militarism, as distinguished from the velvet hand of diplomacy, was today acknowledged to have set up a virtual Japanese protectorate over North China. In Tokyo, the reported Chinese acceptance of Japan's demands was held to confer almost unlimited authority upon the Japanese military in Hopei Province. China retains only the empty privilege of naming administrators who are acceptable to Japan.

Meanwhile, rigorous silence was China's only answer today to queries on its reported surrender to the Japanese North China demands. Censor-Chiang Kai-shek, repeatedly asked by the Japanese to use his firm hand in straightening affairs, was far off in west China, chasing Communists. It was the impression that he would deliberately stay there.

Hence the expressed fear of the Japanese that China would confront Japan with the potent weapon of passive resistance. "This is the time-honored device of China's officialdom," said Lieut. Col. Sakai, Japanese chief of staff at Tientsin. "But," he threatened, "evasion and delays will avail nothing. The Japanese demands must be met, or appropriate action will be taken."

A dispatch on Japan's moves in North China, from the Monitor's Tokyo correspondent, appears on this page.

Senate—Adjournment Speed Indicated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has displayed what Democratic leaders called a general disposition to adjourn Congress next month.

First, an agreement was reached to vote on the utility holding company bill by not later than 4 p. m. today.

Second, it was agreed to meet half an hour earlier than customary, this morning, to dispose of the NRA extension proposal.

Third, it passed a bill yesterday extending the railroad co-ordinator's office one year.

It passed 80 secondary bills by unanimous consent.

Grass Rooters—Farm Benefits Emphasized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—First reports from the Republican grass rooters' resolutions committee indicated a demand for farm benefits corresponding to tariff protection for industry.

The remaining farm planks are expected to straddle the gap between those who would denounce the AAA and those who fear the unpopularity of such a stand.

The conference voted to set up a permanent committee on future plans and policies, designed to link the 10 states into a midwestern Republican bloc. It will function until the next Republican convention.

A Monitor writer reports and interprets the Springfield Republican convention in an article on this page.

Unlocked—Joint Directorates Barred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a terse 39-word ruling, the infant Federal Communications Commission today dealt a telling blow to interlocking corporate directorates. It ordered leaders of the telegraph and telephone industry to divest themselves of all connections with more than one company.

This decision, considered one of the most sweeping in the history of federal regulation, was held likely to spread through the whole field of regulated industry.

The financial superstructure of industry—plural and interlocking holding companies and concealed monopolistic control—has been a growing object of Roosevelt concern in the past two years.

Comment in New York and at the Capitol was rife as to whether the courts would throw out the ruling. . . . David Sarnoff, one of the men affected, said that industry would go back to its old system, and merely combine more operations under one company.

The men and groups affected, the link to Roosevelt policies: Page 1.

Fleet—Navy Ends Pacific Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Creeping out of a pea soup fog, the United States fleet steamed to anchor late into the night, ending its six weeks of intensive maneuvers in the north Pacific.

With mournful wails from the whistles, the ships had made their way

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Japan Nearing Protectorate In Northern China

Nanking Agrees to All Demands Made by Tokyo

Officials Changed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 11—Japan made a long stride in the direction of establishing something like a protectorate over China north of the Yellow River, as a result of the strong pressure which the Japanese military authorities applied and which resulted in Chinese acceptance of all Japanese demands, according to the announcement last night.

Barring new and unforeseen difficulties, the Chinese capitulation is calculated to relax the tension which has prevailed for the last two weeks, when early replies to Japanese demands were considered evasive and unsatisfactory.

Blunt

The blunt and aggressive tactics of Japan's military negotiators pushed the civilian diplomats very much into the background and indicated to the whole world that Tokyo asserts for itself a special and positive position in North China.

Under threats of military action in the event of refusal, the Japanese military negotiators have already dictated the following changes:

1. The removal of certain officials objectionable to the Japanese;
2. The shifting of the large body of Chinese troops which have been stationed south of the Yellow River;
3. Dissolution from North China of organizations of the Kuomintang—Chinese Nationalist Party—which are legal and even exercise certain governmental functions in the remainder of China.

Obligatory

Recent events indicate that no régime in the Peiping-Tientsin area can survive unless it complies with the demands of the Japanese Army.

Alleged violent verbal attacks of some Japanese officers against China's Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, which are not repudiated by Japanese official sources, constitute a noteworthy and unusual feature of the recent crisis, since it had been hitherto understood that General Chiang's policy of abandoning military resistance in North China and concentrating on the suppression of Communists in Western China met with Japan's approval.

The reasonable inference from these attacks and from the whole trend of recent events is that the Japanese Army desires to reduce to a minimum the influence of Nanking over North China.

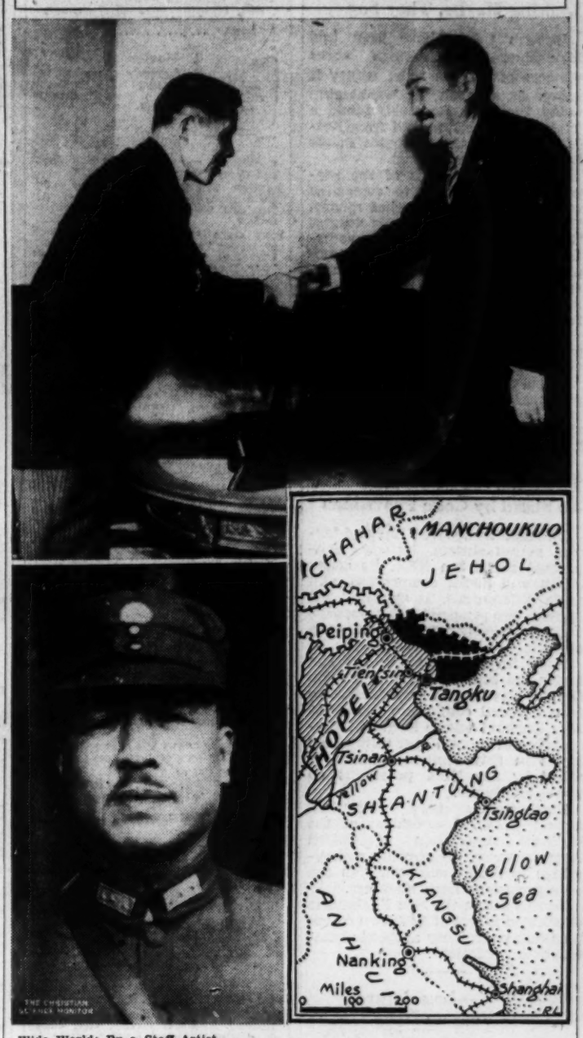
The influential newspaper Asahi suggests: "North China for the North Chinese" as a slogan embodying the present tendency.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—The United States watched the latest development in the Far Eastern situation—a truce or apparent lull in

(Continued on Page [illegible] Column 1)

China's Map Is Changed Again



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Tension Relaxes in the Far East

Upper—Gen. Chiang Tso-Pin (Right), Recently Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Being Cordially Greeted by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota—an Occasion When All Concerned Were Smiling. Lower—Gen. Shang Chen, Recently Appointed Commander of the 32nd Chinese Army With the Approval of Japan. Map Shows the Newly Established Japanese "Protectorate" in Hopei Province. The Black Portion Is the Demilitarized Area, Set Up by the Tangku Treaty, Signed May 31, 1933

Women's Clubs Contest Is Won By Mrs. Lawson

Granddaughter of Delaware Indian New President of Federation

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 11—For the first time in history a national women's organization in the United States will be headed by one of its "first citizens." Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, granddaughter of the Rev. Charles Johnnycake, the last chief of the tribe of Delaware Indians,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Port Conference Plans to Become Permanent Body

Ways and Means Committee Named to Take Organization Steps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Flank action on the problem of empty holds in the American merchant marine, that has spread port troubles along the ocean and Gulf coasts of the United States and which is under intensive discussion by the conference of seaport cities here, was initiated by the mayors and their representatives today in the setting up of a ways and means committee to organize the conference as a permanent body "for action."

The first move to "accomplish a purpose" came at the end of a morning discussion of "trade barriers and possible remedies," with Philip A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, presiding, and with Robert L. O'Brien of Massachusetts, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; R. Russell Watt, president of the American Association of Port Authorities and representing the Houston (Texas) Chamber of Commerce; Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, and Charles L. Chandler, representing Mayor J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, the other speakers.

As the delegates rose to adjourn for an inspection of George Washington Bridge, linking New York and New Jersey, and a luncheon at Fort Lee, N. J., the call for steps to make the conference continuing as a medium for better co-ordination of the work of American public officials, trade groups and business officials became a motion for organization.

England's First Planned Town Celebrates With Jubilee Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETCHWORTH, Eng., June 11—Churches of this town have just held a united Thanksgiving service, and the Civic Week Celebrations of Britain's first Garden City had begun.

Letchworth, first city of modern industrial Britain to be fully planned before a single house was built, wants to "tell the world" of its success. Jubilee year was chosen for an especially elaborate Civic Week because it was felt that Jubilee year should be a year for the stocktaking of progress.

Civic Week here is planned to show what Letchworth has achieved, to show what it hopes to achieve, and to give residents and visitors a week of rejoicing.

Today the special celebrations consisted of a Gala and sports. But there were also many items which are to be held all the week.

Among these is a pageant, a shopping display, a trade exhibition, a public view of Letchworth factories, and a Fun Fair for the children.

Many visitors have already come to the town to see for themselves "the garden city that grew out of a book."

Today Letchworth is a thriving town with over 15,000 inhabitants and 60 industries. A century ago Letchworth was nothing, except that on its ultimate site nestled three tiny hamlets. In 1900 Letchworth was still nothing, except an idea in a book.

This book was written by Mr. Ebenezer Howard. Mr. Howard was appalled by the haphazard growth of towns; in his book he advocated the building of an entirely new type of residential and industrial township, planned to check aimless building.

The layout for such a town was suggested by the go-ahead author, planned on a spacious scale, with parks and open lands spread around the various areas, residential, shopping and industrial.

Eventually Mr. Howard received enough support for his idea for the formation of a limited company to build such a town. And in September, 1903, First Garden City, Limited, was formed. In October the same year the first sod of the new town was cut.

Letchworth was a success. It grew rapidly. But its growth never got out of hand and now the city can claim to be one of the few without any slums.

Today figures show there are 117 factories. The total area of the town is 1528 acres, and of the rural belt surrounding the town 3034 acres. Just over 900 acres are planned for residence, 170 for factories, 57 for shops, and nearly 300 for open spaces. The open spaces increase, however, as the size of the town increases, and the Garden City is planned for a population up to 35,000. At present there are eight sports fields, two recreation grounds, a public common, a proposed airport, two swimming baths and a golf course.

Gid-dap! The Sea Horses Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 11—Sp-lash! One hundred sea horses have arrived in Chicago.

One would think someone had opened the pages of a mythology book and let them prance out. But actually they were caught in Atlantic waters by the Shedd Aquarium people who are now their hosts.

The Shedd Aquarium staff is a bit exuberant over its horses from Davy Jones' stables, and calls their arrival a major event in surfdom. For it is something of an achievement these days to acquire a hundred of these tiny, swift creatures with horses' heads.

These equine fishes are getting scarcer along the Atlantic coast. Not because the mermaids are using motor transportation, not at all, the aquarium staff explains. But simply because sea horse fodder is growing scarcer in their favorite rendezvous.

Sea horses, it seems, dine on eel-grass fleas. They used to find it simple to anchor on a tuft of this sea grass and get a square meal. But Neptune appears to have ordered some sort of eel-grass crop reduction program, and now grass beds are hard to find. In any case, the sea horse, like old Dobbin, is declining in numbers.

This is rather a serious matter for the Shedd Aquarium people. For they simply must have sea horses. Their public demands it. There are 350 other varieties of fishes in the aquarium, but the whole lot of them won't satisfy the visitors if tiny hippocampus (that's his Latin name) isn't there.

Of course sea horses don't last forever and the supply has to be renewed every eight months or so. Sometimes visitors find the sea horse tank empty. Then the trouble begins. Children emit howls of disappointment. Adults grow sad. There just isn't any thing the aquarium guides can do to console the disappointed patrons, they say.

Snow Removal $2,000,000 Cost Starts Inquiry

Finance Commission Puts Special Investigator at Work on Issue

Boston Today—*also sees* sliding scale probe viewed as costing $1,500,000 by D. P. U. head—100 years of rail progress noted—Labor and employers indicate approval of 10 o'clock women's work law—Massachusetts clubwomen seek probe of relief money going for liquor and gambling—Rift between northern and southern textile leaders healed as New England manufacturers vote to continue NRA practices.

***Snow*—Fin Com Starts Inquiry on Removal Cost**

Last January 24 Boston str[illegible] were piled high with snow. [illegible] three days Bostonians waited tiently for the city to clear streets. Finally citizens had to [illegible] things into their own hands—[illegible] to clear many of the streets the[illegible] selves.

Pressure brought upon city officials revealed inefficient equipment. Mayor Mansfield immediately recommended $800,000 for tractors, plows and other snow-removal paraphernalia.

In adidtion Boston spent $2,000,000 in snow-removal contracts last year and year before.

Today that sum was under fire. The Boston Finance Commission was the spark. They want an immediate investigation of this exxpenditure. Mayor Mansfield and the City Council protested, but the commission heeded not. It appointed Charles L. Mansur of Everett as special investigator at $75 a week. This caused a howl from the City Council. An explanation was demanded from the Finance Commission why it was necessary to hire an outside man.

But this didn't phase members of the commission. Instead they will summon members of the City Council who have been directly connected with snow removal contracts.

Already investigator Mansur is on the job. Official announcements, however, will be given out by the Finance Commission's chairman, E. Mark Sullivan.

Although Mayor Mansfield asserted yesterday that Mr. Mansur, his former political henchman, bore him a political grudge, the commission's investigator disclaimed today any feeling on his part.

***Utilities*—Sliding Scale Plan Gets Lively Hearing**

Busiest hearing room in the State House today was big 436, where Governor Curley's sliding scale plan for gas, light and telephone rate reductions was debated. In substance, the Governor's plan, worked out by a committee of experts, would provide for probing into public utility properties and establishment of their actual value.

Upon these absolute values would be figured a reasonable and fair rate for service. It has been charged that at present absolute values of properties and equipment are skillfully obscured behind holding companies that these firms hold the properties, often placing extra high valuations upon them.

Most of those appearing before the committee today admitted the sliding scale plan was sound in theory, but scoffed at the Governor's idea he could establish valuations at a cost of $100,000. Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities, said it would cost $1,500,000 to find what properties were really worth. He suggested arriving at valuations through compromise with the utility companies. Others also advised the compromise idea.

Besides extreme cost of arbitrary establishment of basic values, the project would require a year and a half to complete, asserted Mr. Attwill.

***Rails*—Boston Reviews 100 Years of Progress**

On June 11, 1835—just one hundred years ago today—a hardy little steam train pulled into Providence nearly puffed out from its two-and-three-quarter-hour run from Boston. Crowds cheered, bands played. It was a significant event in American railroading history.

Today a long, sleek Diesel train—the Comet, New Haven line's answer to the challenge for speed and more speed—slipped into South Station, discharged passengers just 44 minutes after they had boarded in Providence. No ceremonies marked the arrival. There was nothing new in it. The Comet makes the run five times daily, has been doing it since last Wednesday.

But veteran railroad men couldn't keep a reminiscent smile off their faces today, contrasting the past struggles of rail lines with the present problem. Always in the forefront has been the demand for faster schedules, greater safety.

Looking at the aluminum alloy

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Boston Day—Women, Textiles, Cadets, Biennial—

(Continued from Page 1)

sides of the Comet, they couldn't help wondering what the next 100 years will bring.

[*How the Boston-Providence Rail Line was started 100 years ago is related in a feature on page 3.*]

Cotton—Ten o'clock Law for Women Favored

Always considerate of State House reporters with deadlines to meet, Governor Curley stepped out of a crowded gubernatorial office today to let the scribes know what was developing within the big, blue carpeted Colonial room.

After meeting all morning in their association offices, members of the National Cotton Manufacturers group and other leading Massachusetts textile men called upon the Governor, discussed pending textile legislation.

Chief item of the Governor's news: The textile men, employers and employees favor retention of the NRA 10 o'clock law for women workers, will join in urging the Legislature to make it permanent.

At present state statutes prohibit women from working after 6 p. m.

Women—Relief Fund Leaking Maybe, They Say

Strange things have been told Massachusetts clubwomen about where some of the relief money is going. As a result, in Washington today President Roosevelt found a letter on his desk, mailed from Boston, signed by the Woman's Public Safety Committee.

The message speaks of the proposed federal survey to determine what use is made of relief money. The women quite pointedly suggest "that the Government try to ascertain what part of the relief funds are being siphoned off to the present manias for drink, betting—horse and dog races, lotteries—and so forth."

The letter does not estimate the proportion thus diverted, but implies it is great. Solution is offered in form of a question: "Would it be possible," they ask, "for the Government to decrease improper diversion by refusing federal aid to states legalizing gambling and liquor?"

Textiles—Cotton Men To Stand by Code Provisions

Two months ago New England textile manufacturers bitterly complained about the NRA, its codes, North and South competition, and wage differentials. It appeared the nation's two principal cotton sections were hopelessly opposed to each other.

Since then much water has run under the bridge. Today in Boston the rift was seen as healed. Meeting in a crowded conference room, 100 New England textile leaders, representative of about 75 per cent of the looms in this section, decided to stand by the NRA provisions on wages and hours.

Furthermore, they authorized Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to appoint a committee to secure conformity to the code provisions from members.

In this action the New Englanders duplicated moves of Southern cotton men last week. They adopted almost identical resolutions.

Biennials—Legislature Ready to Vote on Issue

Often do Massachusetts legislators show interest in their work and bandy words over issues. Today a new peak of buzzing activity was reached. Reason: consideration of a measure affecting their own jobs.

Unwieldiness of lengthy, frequent legislative sessions has given impetus to a move calling for a regular session once every two years instead of (as at present) every year. Citizens have signed petitions initiating a bill providing for the change.

Today, both houses were scheduled to meet in the big, dark-paneled House chambers and vote on it. Predictions of State House observers were that it would fail of passage.

Under the law for initiated petitions only a fourth of the combined House and Senate vote (70) is needed to pass the measure. If passed this year it must again be approved by the next elected Legislature and then, finally, adopted by public vote. Three leading legislators—Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Representatives Christion A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow—today said that although they oppose the bill they will vote for it in order to give the public a chance to cast a ballot on the question.

[*For pros and cons of the biennials, see "Up and Down Beacon Hill," on this page.*]

Cadets—They Parade, But Where Were the Girls?

More than 17,000 Boston cadets went on parade today. Twice postponed on account of rain, this usual colorful affair was almost as drab as the day. Reason: It lacked the friendly wave and cheers of happy carefree girls. They were at their studies—or were supposed to be. Superintendent Patrick T. Campbell had decreed that all high school girls must carry through their regular programs today.

The boys, however, were in their stride. Thousands of spectators lined down-town streets as the khaki-clad cadets paraded by.

State and city officials stood in review, at various points. Governor Curley watched in salute from the State House steps.

Superintendent Campbell and members of the Boston school committee reviewed the parade from a stand on Beacon Street.

Bathing—Sink-or-Swim Model Suits on Way Out

Twenty years ago the City of Boston adopted a bathing suit for women. It was serviceable, if heavy. It succeeded in sopping up much of the ocean, nearly sinking many a fair bather. For these 20 years Boston women have protested against the municipal suits. Today victory was in sight.

The City Council requested the park commissioner through Mayor Mansfield to consider the advisability of providing modern up-to-date bathing suits of the 1935 model for the women. City Councilor Fish said: "The city of Boston is losing thousands of dollars simply because we are furnishing women patrons with bathing suits of the style of 1492, the gay nineties, or something."

Now feminine comfort and city finance, it is expected, will both be served.

Barbers—They're Signing On the Dotted Line

Today barber shop proprietors were busy signing on the dotted line of a new agreement dictated by the Barber's Union, Local 182. Their signatures officially end the strike which has been affecting 600 barber shops in Boston and vicinity. By the end of the week Robert di Fruscio of the strike committee expects to have every shop signed up.

Context of agreement: (a) straight wage of $20 weekly. (b) Commission of 50 per cent on all business above $28 weekly. (c) Half a day off each week or one day off every two weeks, besides a free day Sunday.

Baseball—'Mebbe Judge Landis Ain't a Real Feller'

Long have Boston fathers had the reputation of being 100 per cent baseball fans; likewise Junior. But Dad, with the high price of admission, had to leave him behind. Junior bewailed his plight, sought membership in the knot hole gang.

To Junior's rescue today came Representative Thomas Dorgan. Wrote Representative Dorgan to Baseball Tsar Judge Kenesaw M. Landis: "As one . . . interested . . . in a good environment for the boys and girls of our country, . . . I am taking the liberty to intercede with you to make a contribution toward this worthy ideal by making the great game of baseball within their financial reach. . . . I believe that the maximum amount that they should be taxed to witness heroes of the diamond . . . should not be more than 25 cents."

Bad Money—Man Charged With Passing Surrenders

Not often do suspected passers of counterfeit money give up so easily as did Joseph Gold in Boston today. He docked from one of the European liners. Suitcase in hand, he hailed a taxi. "To the Secret Service Bureau," he ordered.

An elevator whisked him to the eighteenth floor, room 1805. Stern eyes met his from behind a wire cage.

"I hear you fellows been looking for me," Gold said.

Records showed that in April, 1933, he was alleged to have passed a counterfeited Federal Treasury note. He is being held for arraignment here.

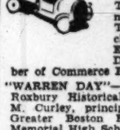
Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30. "Semper Fidelis," March.....Sousa
Overture to "Semiramide".....Rossini
Three German Dances.....Mozart
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
Suite from "The Cid".....Massenet
Castillane—Aubade—Navarraise
"Whispering of the Flowers".....Blon
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
"Mlle. Modiste," Selection.....Herbert
DARTMOUTH SONGS
"Carioca".....Youmans

Movies



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe E. Brown as a baseball hero in "Alibi Ike." Fenway, 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount, 9:20 a. m., 12:02, 2:54, 5:36, 8:28. Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel," unusual story by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

EXETER—Will Rogers as a country newspaper publisher in "Life Begins at 40." 3:36, 6:30, 9:28. "The Case of the Curious Bride."

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in British production "Ariane," with Percy Marmont. 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Tomorrow: "The Youth of Maxim," first of Russian trilogy, and "Singing Puppets," directed by Sergei Obrastsov of the Moscow Art Theater.

KEITH'S—Elisabeth Bergner in screen version of play, "Escape Me Never." 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—"Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson and little David Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Public Hero No. 1," with Chester Morris and Lionel Barrymore. Another battle between "G-men" and gangsters. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Jack Holt in "The Awakening of Jim Burke."

METROPOLITAN—"In Caliente," Busby Berkeley's dancers, with rest of Warner Brothers' musical forces in a Mexican setting. With Dolores Del Rio and Pat O'Brien. 11:10 a. m., 1:56, 4:42, 7:38, 10:24.

MODERN—"The Last Wilderness," with American animals in their home scenes. 9:08, 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

BOSTON—May Robson in "Strangers All." 10:09 a. m., 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite."

TREMONT — "The Gay Divorcee," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, and "Murder on a Honeymoon." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN — "G-Men." 1:19, 4:15, 7:11, 10:07. "Stolen Harmony," with Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Bride of Frankenstein." 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Transient Lady."

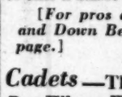
UNIVERSITY—"The March of Time." 2:50, 6, 9:15. "G-Men." "Let's Live Tonight."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Laurel and Hardy in "Tit for Tat"; Ted Husing sport reel; Bing Crosby in "Dream House"; color cartoon, "Spring Tune Serenade"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA BAND—Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

Other Events



JOSEPH B. EASTMAN—Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation speaks at meeting of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts at an All New England Truck Owners Dinner Meeting, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. 7.

"WARREN DAY"—Exercises sponsored by Roxbury Historical Society. Gov. James M. Curley, principal speaker. Music by Greater Boston ERA Chorus, Roxbury Memorial High School. 7:45.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"World Events," by Francis H. Russell, Williams Municipal Bldg., Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street. 8.

BACK BAY COMMUNITY THEATER—Presents "Curtain Call," an original play by Elisabeth Gilbert, director of the group. Described as "the biography of an opera." Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue. 8.

FREE ERA MUSIC TALK—"The Art of Enjoying Piano Music," by Frank Ramseyer, Jr., of the Harvard School of Music. First Congregational Society, Center and Elliot Streets, Jamaica Plain. 8.

YIDDISH ERA CIVIC THEATER—"Green Fields." Dorchester-Mattapan Hebrew School, 800 Morton Street, Mattapan. 9.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC THEATER ORCHESTRA—Outdoor concert, Franklin Park Bandstand, Dorchester. 4:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Outdoor concert, Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Eaton: "Daily Life in Egypt." 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Dr. D. Brewer Eddy speaks on "Highlights of Seven Months Travel in Europe and Asia." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC vocalist.....	Baseball game.....	'Hits and Encores';
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Concert of Pan-	"Story Builder"...	recordings and
5:30	'The Singing Lady"	American music..	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks...
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Studio vocalist....	Male quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man"....	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"..	'Rhythm Roundup'	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Desert Kid"	Feature; music....	CBS comedians....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	NBC vocal trio...	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	'Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal.....	"Singin' Sam".....	"Street Singer"...
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	Government talk..	Boake Carter, news	Rhoda's Orchestra.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	Haenschen's Orch.;	Charlotte Ensem..
8:15	dramatic sketch....	chestra: soloist..	vocal soloists.....	Talk, Joseph Egan.
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lyman's Orchestra;	Continental Or-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	his orchestra....	vocal soloists.....	chestra concert...
9:00	"Red Trails"; North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; vocal	Miller's Orch.....
9:15	west Mounted story.	Frank Parker....	soloist; orchestra.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Cleveland Church	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Female vocal-in-	Bennett Orch.....
9:45	Federation Choir...	chestra; contest.	strumentalists....	News Service.....
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	'Mme. Pompadour';	Casa Loma Orch.;	Persey Stevens and
10:15	Molly"; comedy....	Francia White;	speakers; soloist.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Pan-American con-	James Melton;	Spotlight Revue.	CBS vocalist.....
10:45	cert: Army Band...	players; orch.....	Musical Rhymester	Consumers talk....
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Isham Jones and
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra.	Sports; organist..	Weeks's Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Myers Orchestra..	Meyer Davis Le	Talk, Rep. McGugin
11:45	their orchestra.....	'The Hoofinghams'	Paradis Orch.....	Hogan's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, WNAC, Address by President Roosevelt at United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-St. Louis, Fred Hoey, reporter, Braves Field.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WAAB, "How Can We Stay Out of War?" Newton D. Baker.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Edison Ensemble: Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Guy Robertson; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and all-amateur show; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Romance"; readings by David Ross; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Address, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Conference of Mayors of the Atlantic and Pacific Coast and Gulf of Mexico regions.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Triennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; introduction of newly-elected president; Orpheus and Madrigal Clubs.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloists.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; male chorus; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Annual Legislature, or Biennial?

Pay cuts are never pleasant, but they take on even more unpleasantness when one must vote his own pay cut. That is the situation on Beacon Hill today, where the House and Senate are meeting in joint convention to vote on whether legislative sessions in Massachusetts should be annual or biennial.

Despite all the arguments on the merits and demerits, legislatively, of biennial sessions, there is no doubt that many legislators will vote "No" on the initiative petition for biennial sessions merely because a "Yes" vote would be one in favor of reducing legislative pay from $4000 to $2000 for the two-year term.

But the much feared pay cut would not be forthcoming for at least five years, even if biennial sessions were favored today. The reason is that an initiative petition is wound tightly with yards of legal "red tape." Two different legislatures successively must favor biennials before the question may be placed on the ballot.

To gain a place on the ballot, such a measure must receive a vote of at least one fourth of the membership of the General Court both times. Thus, 70 votes will be needed today to place the biennial question before the 1937-38 Legislature. Last year biennials obtained only 68 votes. A total of 187 members voted "No," and in substance said to the Massachusetts voters, "We will represent you as often as we like, whether you like it or not."

* * *

Regarding the merits and demerits of the proposed biennial sessions, there are many arguments, although the real question is whether the voters shall be allowed to voice their opinion on the matter. Despite the fact that the voters—30,000 of them—petitioned the Legislature to be allowed to have their say, there are many legislators who desire to muzzle the voters on this question, because they believe a referendum on the subject would result in a 2-to-1 or even 4-to-1 favoring vote.

Those favoring the biennial system point to fact that 42 states have biennial sessions. Only five, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York New Jersey and South Carolina have annual sessions. Alabama, the forty-eighth State, calls together its Legislature only once in every four years.

Economy, however, is the real favoring argument. More than $400,000 is the expected saving in Massachusetts, if the Legislature meets every two years, instead of annually. Nor is this all. As one legislator argued, many Representatives and Senators attend the sessions with the single purpose of pushing through measures which will add something to the annual budget.

In annual sessions they have twice as many opportunities to push through expense-raising bills, as they would if the Legislature met biennially.

Furthermore, around every legislative session hovers a vast group of lobbyists, whose one purpose is to get the Legislature to pass bills which will aid their particular cause, and most of the measures carry some expenditure provisions.

Again, the volume of legislation would be slashed sharply. With the Legislature sitting every year, the right of petition has been abused, some argue, with the result that every problem, no matter how small, becomes the subject of a bill. The biennial advocates argue that many bills now submitted should never have reached the Legislature; and that they are outside the scope of the Legislature, which actually should decide only broad general policies.

Individual pension bills, measures to allow cities and towns to borrow money, and other problems which could very well be delegated to administrative authority, now find their way up Beacon Hill. With these diverted, biennial sessions could be operated easily and efficiently.

Another favorable argument is that as a rule the Legislature does little until the last two or three months of the session. Then, as the hot weather approaches, the members rush to complete their tasks. The advocates contend that biennial sessions would be no longer than the present annual meetings.

* * *

Back come the opponents with the charge that biennial sessions would stimulate the growth of a bureaucracy, for to fill the gap between sessions, legislative authority would have to be delegated to boards and commissions.

The opponents' second counter argument is, that biennial sessions would move the Legislature too far from the people, that no immediate appeal could be made to the Legislature in off years. In addition, they say, valuable members would quit the Legislature, were sessions to be held biennially, for they would lose interest.

Biennial sessions, they argue, would result in hasty and ill-advised legislation; for the members would have only one session in which to consider matters. Furthermore, numerous recess commissions, entailing much expense, would be established, to study problems the legislators did not care to discuss immediately.

Annual sessions, they contend, result in a slower turnover of membership and provide for a more stable and more trained legislature. Under the annual system, they add, the first year is a valuable training period for new members, who, under the biennial arrangement would spend more than half their time learning the ropes.

These same opponents point out that since 1915 Massachusetts government expenses have increased at a lower rate than those of any other state in the country, and they present federal figures to prove their point. But these same men forget that the state commission on administration and finance is largely responsible for slowing up the expenditures, not the Massachusetts legislature.

Lastly, the opponents say that annual sessions provide frequent opportunities for the public to blow off steam—a valuable arrangement in times of stress, such as the present depression.

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PORK & BEANS Richmond 1 Lb Tin 5c
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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, June 11

(Continued from Page 1)

toward the harbor under dead reckoning—dragging spars in their wakes to help in keeping formation. The proud passage from La Jolla to San Diego was obscured. But thousands managed to see the flying fleet wheel inland at the close, and the entrance into the anchorage, as the fog lifted.

Rackets—Jury Demands Vigorous Prosecutor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Responsibility for uncovering "the apparently well-organized and richly financed" forces of criminal racketeering in New York City was today placed before Governor Lehman. The March Grand Jury yesterday terminated its rebellion against the Tammany prosecutor, William C. Dodge, with the demand that a new grand jury be drawn, and Mr. Dodge superseded.

Even on the basis of evidence submitted to the panel by Mr. Dodge which the grand jurors considered "incomplete and inconclusive" they reiterated that "commercial vice, bail bond abuses, policy operations and other so-called rackets are rampant. They have reached such proportions as to constitute a public menace," they said, "with potentialities for corruption of law enforcement."

Without mentioning Mr. Dodge by name, the request for the drawing of a new grand jury specified the major nature of the undertaking, and the necessity for a prosecutor of "unusual vigor and ability."

'Mingomenow'—Heads Women's Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A tall, black-haired and black-eyed granddaughter of an Indian chief, born "Mingomenow" (small and lovable), today assumed her duties as the new president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Under her present name of Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, she was yesterday elected over the favored candidate, Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, by a vote of 846 to 538.

Mrs. Lawson, whose great-grandfather was the Rev. Charles Johnnycake, last chief of the Delaware Tribe, had strong sentimental backing for her candidacy. A radio election appeal from Will Rogers, a coterie of 100 vigorous supporters at the convention, and a plea from the Governor of Oklahoma, paved the way for her somewhat unexpected victory.

The convention reiterated its demand for World Court adherence, endorsed universal fingerprinting, and denounced lynching. By 493 to 17 votes, the federation endorsed a federal law allowing distribution of regulated birth control information.

Miss Marjorie Shuler gives intimate story of the convention: Page 1.

Seaports—Return Cargoes Needed for Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A return to the simple economics of the era of clipper ships and shrewd Yankee trading was the demand today of the American seaports conference. Ships that take exports away from America must bring back full cargoes of imports which can profitably surmount the tariff wall, they agreed.

A permanent co-ordinated body will be set up by the conference, to report its conclusions to President Roosevelt. The program roughly will include an effort to make Americans conscious that they are a salt-water nation. It will seek revision of isolationist trade policies that have contributed to the severe decline in ocean-borne commerce.

Sales Tax—New Jersey Joins Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—After a futile last-minute struggle to exempt milk and motor fuel from the 2 per cent sales tax bill, Governor Hoffman today signed the bill. It will become effective July 1.

The Assembly adjourned until June 24. At that time, it was assumed that the Governor will fight for amendments to incorporate his exemptions. He believes that an appropriation of $650,000 is necessary to finance the act during the next year.

Managers—City Tax Reduction Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advantages possessed by cities operated under city managers over those run by elected public officials are stressed in a report by the National Municipal League, just issued. This survey, which embraces 261 cities of more than 30,000 population each, revealed that the average adjusted tax rate for cities having managers was less in every population class than for cities with other forms of government.

Cincinnati and Rochester, both of which are council-manager cities, had the lowest adjusted rates in the 300,000-to-500,000 population class, the survey showed.

Other manager-operated cities showed substantial gains in fields over nonmanager cities.

Dog Racing—Sheriff Halts Betting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGEBURG, N. Y.—The legality of betting on dog racing in New York State was in doubt today, following an abrupt challenge from Sheriff John Cook. He ruled that betting by pari-mutuel machines was legal only for horse racing, and proceeded to halt all betting at the Orangeburg dog racing track. Some 6000 persons were turned away from the betting windows, and 20 deputies were instructed to arrest any persons making wagers.

NRA Survey—Wage-Cut Charges Probed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A survey of the post-NRA employment situation, including hours of work and wages, is on here by deputy collectors of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue. They will report to Washington on the effect of scrapping the NRA codes throughout the United States.

The aim of the survey is to enable the Administration to check up on reports received by the American Federation of Labor and certain government quarters that wage cutting and lengthening of hours have been widespread. High industrial leaders have categorically denied these charges.

Lake Champlain Island Proposed As Aviation Base

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—As New England house members wrangled over a number of possible sites for a proposed defensive air base in New England, a member of the Military Affairs Committee disclosed yesterday that serious consideration was being given to North Hero, Vt., an island in Lake Champlain.

The base would be one of several established under the terms of the Wilcox bill, which provides for air centers in strategic centers of the country. The Lake Champlain area recently was studied by a member of the committee who, with an army officer, recently made an aerial reconnaisance of northern New England, covering northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

The North Hero site, said the committee member who asked that his name be withheld, appeals particularly to some house members because of its proximity to the Canadian border and the reported view of some Canadians that such a base would provide for continental defense as well as defense of the United States.

A high ranking British army officer, now retired in Canada, was quoted by a House committee member as having written:

"Such a base, or series of bases, would be regarded by many Canadian members as promoting continental defense rather than defense of the United States exclusively. The interests of the United States and Canada are linked so closely that sooner or later we must consider joint continental defense and look on American bases and Canadian bases as integral parts of a unified defense system."

The Wilsox bill passed the House last Wednseday. While it was known that the North Hero site was viewed most favorably for New England by the House committee, at least four other sites were advocated. Representative Rogers (D), New Hampshire, chairman of the Military Affairs Subcommittee on Aviation, stoutly adhered to his original declaration that such a base could be best placed in New Hamphire, probably at or near Manchester.

Representative Casey (D), Massachusetts, insisted that the logical site would be at Fort Devens, where military facilities already are established, while Representative Granfield was understood to be recommending the Bowles Airport at Agawam, Mass., and Representative Gifford (R), Massachusetts, was reputedly advocating consideration for Cape Cod as a possible site.

YWCA to Open Home For New York Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—The Y. W. C. A. will convert the Margaret Louisa House, its pioneer residence at No. 14 East Sixteenth Street, into a co-operative dwelling for 100 self-supporting young women beginning Sept. 1, it was announced here today. Those eligible must be between 18 and 30 years of age and earning $15 or less a week.

The plan calls for a payment of $6 a week for room and board. Each resident, however, will care for her own room and assist in the administration, housekeeping, food service or social departments of the house. This service will be arranged so as to give apprentice training in many vocations.

"The Y. W. C. A. is offering this new type of housing because experience during the past five years has proved definitely that young women want to pay for what they get and prefer to pay in work when they cannot do so in cash," Miss Margaret Webster, general secretary of the association, said.

Extended Week-Ends Aid Hungary's Travel Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—To encourage week-end trips and thus increase railroad traffic, business at summer resorts and trade in tourist articles, Hungary has announced that Government employees in Budapest may quit work on Saturday at noon and won't have to be back on the job again until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Marking Progress of a Century of Railroading

Courtesy of Bostonian Society; By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Gridley Bryant, Who Conceived and Carried Out Construction of the Granite Railway. Lower Left—The First Railroad Car in America, Which Was Used for Transporting Granite From Quincy to Neponset to Be Shipped to Charlestown During the Building of Bunker Hill Monument. Upper Center—The Comet of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Upper Right—Boston & Providence Railroad Station in Park Square, Boston, 1835-1871. Lower Right—One of Six Original Coaches on the Boston & Providence Railroad in 1835

Boston and Providence Line Observes 100th Anniversary

Just 100 years ago today the first trip between Boston and Providence ever made by rail was completed in the record-breaking time of two and three-quarters hours.

Today a slim silver-bullet-like train makes five round trips daily—and takes only 44 minutes each way.

This one-hundredth anniversary of the Boston-Providence railway was celebrated today as one of the highest of the "high lights" of "Railway Week."

Early Railroads

During this week tall and thrilling tales of early American railway construction have been unearthed. But none have proved more stirring than those dealing with the Boston area.

Here with the Gridley Bryant construction of the Granite Railway in 1826—believed to be the first railway in America—the standard American railway gauge of 4 ft., 8½ inches was set. This two and three-quarter mile road from the West Quincy granite quarries to tidewater in the Neponset River was built to transport the granite blocks used in the construction of Bunker Hill Monument from the quarry to barges which floated the stone to Charlestown.

In 1834 the Boston-Lowell and the Boston-Worcester Railways were constructed. Then came the construction of the Boston-Providence, first New England interstate line. The first spike was driven in 1831. But the first train ran to Providence—with a slight portage of passengers at Canton viaduct, yet incomplete—exactly three years later.

This 41-mile road cost $3,370,270—considered an enormous sum in the 1830s. Here New England pioneered in railroading as it had 200 years before in colonization. The road was entirely built by American engineers who had never seen a British road.

The first engine, however, the Black Hawk was "made in England." Great difficulty was encountered in constructing an American engine that could be used consistently. The problem of getting the trains actually under way was augmented by the further problem of keeping them on the tracks and then in turn keeping the tracks from sinking in quicksand and bogs.

Two whole trains were lost in the Dedham quicksands. Despite the difficulties, the cost, and more than an occasional cinder in the passenger's eyes the road finally began its first regular one-day round trip service July 28, 1835.

From this time on trains ran out of Park Square. As the service increased it was found that one glaring mistake had been made. Along a greater part of the road stone ties had been used in the belief that a solid foundation was necessary. But where wood ties had been used it was discovered that the trains ran more easily and the passengers complained less about the hard roadbed. Wood ties have been in general use ever since.

After the first few trains had run and the novelty had worn off regular rates were set. A check-up today shows little change in amounts. It cost $1.25 to take the two-hour trip in 1835 and today the "Comet" whizzes commuters down for $1.59 and both ways for $1.75.

Ten first-class carriages, two second-class, and three baggage cars capable of carrying 60 tons, comprised the daily train. As many as 233 passengers could be accommodated. The cost to run the train one way was slightly over $7. Wood at $7 a cord was burned in the engine and it took 1¼ cords to get the train to Providence.

Engineer $2 a Day

The Brotherhood of Railway Engineers would have been distinctly disturbed had they been organized at that time—for an engineer received only $2 a day. Firemen got $1, and day laborers 25 cents a day plus four meals.

Not long after the road was put in good repair and trains were running regularly the Old Colony Railroad took the Boston-Providence line over. Since that time it has been absorbed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

It was pointed out today by Boston railway men that New England's contributions to the great network of railway lines strung across the United States had largely been overshadowed by the more spectacular construction of the transcontinental lines later in the 1850's.

"When Gridley Bryant, the engineer who conceived the idea of using the Granite Railway to transport the Bunker Hill Monument stone, began his two-and-three-quarter-mile road," said a Boston railroader today, "little did he realize that he was laying the foundation of American railroading.

"As the man who set down the standard American railroad gauge, who put into use the first frog-switches whose prototypes are still in general use with little change today, and who planned the system on which all switching is based today, he should certainly receive his share of 'Railroad Week's' commemoration."

Today, 100 years after the steam horse huffed and puffed and visionary engineers fought for recognition, the streamline train slips smoothly along with scarcely a vibration.

What will a reporter find in 2035 on the 200th anniversary of the first trip by rail between Boston and Providence?

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled tonight and Wednesday, probably with an occasional shower tonight; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly showers tonight; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly showers tonight in extreme south portion; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west or northwest winds, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	61	Minneapolis	62	74
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	58	64	New York	64	64
Denver	58	80	Norfolk, Va.	70	70
Helena, Mont.	54	76	Philadelphia	66	68
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	68	82
Kansas City	62	92	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	66	76
Miami, Fla.	84	86			

A—8 a. m. June 11.
B—June 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:58 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Wednesday 8:27 a. m.; height 7.9 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

Radiocast Canceled For Aldershot Fete

THE evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will not be heard on Thursday, June 13, over Stations WBZ and WBZA, due to a special short-wave relay of the Aldershot Tattoo, noted military ceremony, from Aldershot, Eng., which is to be heard at that hour. The noon-day radiocast of the news at 12:18 p. m. will be heard as usual.

Portland Relief Costs Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Financial obligations incurred for relief in Portland have fallen 22 per cent from March to May 1 of this year, according to an announcement of the Oregon State Relief Committee. The decline is attributed to the increased call of employment in business and private industry as well as seasonal employment on farms and fruit ranches.

Boston Court Costs to Drop With Advent of Pre-Trial Plan

Boston court costs are due for a sharp drop next September when the Detroit pre-trial and conciliation docket goes into effect in Suffolk County, according to Judge Louis S. Cox. The plan of settling differences outside of court was recommended by the judge as being "nothing more than a common-sense method of settling disagreements."

Under this system, two weeks before trial date, a case is brought before a judge outside of court. The judge attempts to settle the case then and there. If that is not possible, the judge tries to iron out differences and have counsel aggree on certain matters. Thus valuable court time and expense is saved when the case finally comes before the bench.

Attorneys in Detroit, according to Judge Cox, favor this system. They know where they are at all times, and report that they go to trial the day they are notified—"an attorney's dream come true," said the judge.

* * *

Three law suits are awaiting action today by Judge James H. Sisk of the Superior Court. They attack the license granted by the State Racing Commission to the Eastern Racing Association, Inc., rushing work on a track in Suffolk Downs, East Boston.

Citizens and taxpayers joined hands in presenting the cases, charging the track will be a nuisance. The legal issues involved present the following interesting nuts for the State Supreme Court to crack:

1. Whether the requirement that there shall be no such race track within 50 miles of another, means another located anywhere in New England. (Both Rockingham and Narragansett are within the 50-mile limit.)

2. Whether permits from local authorities are required for operation of such track after being licensed by the State Racing Commission.

This latter issue was raised by selectmen of Dighton. They are determined dog racing shall be banned within city limits. Fortified with a lower court ruling by Judge Franklin T. Hammond, they have taken the case to the State's highest court.

The outcome of the situation rests with that body. The future of horse and dog racing in some communities hangs in the balance. As a point of law the decision will hinge on a statute some 80 years old, which requires permission of local authorities. Racing interests claim the 1934 law repealed the previous statute.

These suits are latest developments in the relentless fight racing opponents are waging against horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts.

Whole Loan Is Taken By Dunkirk Seed Man

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Dunkirk's "personal financier" has come to bat for his home town again.

Noted for his readiness to supply the city with money to tide it over a bit of tough going, David S. Wright, veteran seed man, has just taken an entire $40,000 issue of emergency relief bonds.

Once he wrote a check for $250,000, taking the entire bond issue to finance construction of a public school.

Only a few months ago he produced $10,000 on short notice when municipal employees faced a payless pay day.

Rated a millionaire today, Mr. Wright got his start as a boy selling seeds for his father.

DRAKE'S CAKES
Tempting, home-made flavor!

Hooray! the COOK'S OUT

● A godsend on the cook's night out and a life-saver when unexpected guests happen in . . . for with Prudence Corned Beef Hash, you can serve a glorious, hearty meal of real home quality, in 4 minutes, and at less than 7 cents a person. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

Coffee without caffeine does not stimulate

There's a pleasant surprise in store for those who object to the habit-forming *stimulation* of caffeine. Its name is Kaffee-Hag Coffee.

Kellogg has perfected a process which removes 97% of the caffeine, but leaves *every bit* of the flavor! Try a cup of this mellow, caffeine-free coffee today. It's made from a blend of the finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees obtainable.

But be sure to make it strong. Perk it twice as long as ordinary coffee to bring out the rich, aromatic flavor. At your grocer's or send 15c for a generous sample.

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
Send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family.)
(9) M8.11
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Street
City
I prepare coffee by
Percolating ☐ Dripping ☐ Boiling ☐

FALL RIVER LINE

No wonder people prefer this favorite inland water route! Cool, spacious accommodations, delicious, inexpensive meals, and extremely low rates make the overnight steamer trip on the Fall River Line a real pleasure.

Between NEW YORK-BOSTON $5.50 ONE WAY
30-Day Limit Round Trip $8.50
Weekend Round Trip
Lv. Sat., Ref. Sun. or Mon. $6.50
Orchestra, dancing, entertainment. Spacious lounges. Staterooms, all with hot and cold running water, as low as $1. Dependable on-time service.

Autos Carried—Low Rates
From New York—Leave Pier 14 N. R. (Fulton St.) daily 5:30 P. M. (D. S. T.)
From Boston—Leave South Station daily 6:00 P. M. (D. S. T.)

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

MAN-HUNTER TRAILS

NOW FINGERPRINT FAUROT SLEUTHED THE TRAIL OF A TIRE FROM COAST TO COAST
Read about the thrilling hunt for "G-3" evidence! See The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Time, Liberty, etc.

Shadowed tire like fugitive from justice — piled up amazing evidence about mileage

Over and over Faurot's reports

PROVED

"G-3" All-Weather tread delivers more than 43% longer non-skid mileage!

IT WAS a daring idea, but Goodyear wanted the unvarnished truth.

So Joseph A. Faurot, pioneer fingerprint expert, was sent on the greatest tire hunt in history — quizzing car owners, sleuthing the highways and byways, to find out how the "G-3" All-Weather lives up to its test-fleet reputation for giving 43% longer non-skid mileage.

And now the reports are in! By the hundreds, the cases piled up — and over and over, the records show that the "G-3" All-Weather is beating its own spectacular test-fleet records — giving better than 43% longer non-skid mileage on owners' cars!

Go see local records at Goodyear Service Station Dealers'—and remember, with all its extra miles of safety—this spectacular tire costs no more to buy.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

—because of the broader road contact of a flatter, wider All-Weather tread

— because of the slow, even wear of closer-nested non-skid blocks and wider riding ribs

— because of more rubber in the tread — an average of two pounds more per tire

AND QUICKER STOPPING SAFETY *because of the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the center of this famous tread!*

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

Republican Spokesmen Outline Leading Issues Before Nation

Believing it to be a matter of vital public concern that attention be focused on important rather than merely confusing issues, The Christian Science Monitor telegraphed to a few selected Republican leaders of American thought, inviting a statement as to what, in their opinion, are the important issues whose solution would contribute most to political, economic and social stability.

Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, replied: "The most important problem before the American people today is the saving of our free institutions under the American Constitution and the assurance that the National Administration will proceed under the spirit and within the organic law.

"Costly, unwise and wasteful experimentation must end," the Governor continued. "Definite steps must be taken toward balancing the national budget. Stability of currency must be assured and business released from shackles of fear, uncertainty and government competition. Business must be regulated but not destroyed. Social gains developed over many years must be preserved. There must be an economy of plenty and not poverty. The NRA as conceived and administered must be abandoned and the antitrust laws restored."

Constitutional Government

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) of New York, stated: "The Republican Party must stand squarely for American constitutional government by law, not by executive orders. I favor adopting the main plank in the last Democratic platform repudiated by the new deal administration; a reduction of 25 per cent in the running expenses of the Government; sound money to be preserved at all hazards; stop borrowing and stop deficit; and finally a balanced budget."

"What is lacking today," Mr. Fish declares, "is business confidence, which has been almost destroyed by the unsound, unworkable and socialistic experiments of the New Dealers. The restoration of private initiative and business enterprise is essential to the re-employment of American labor.

Restoration of Confidence

"The Republican Party must prove to the people that it will restore confidence and prosperity throughout the country as it was under the Calvin Coolidge Administration when the factory wheels were turning and labor was employed from coast to coast at the highest standard of wages in the world.

"Two more years of broken promises," he continues, "and failures of new-deal experiments, and continued confusion under regimentation, bureaucracy, collectivism and state socialism destroying confidence, retarding recovery, prolonging the depression, raising the cost of living, impoverishing the people and increasing unemployment, will cause the voters to turn to the sound and tried policies of the Republican Party which have made for prosperity in the past and will once again restore confidence and steady jobs for American wage earners. Restoration of confidence and employment, one and inseparable, constitute the greatest issue."

Collectivism Opposed

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War under the Hoover Administration, in his reply states:

"Fundamentally the three major issues before the people are: (1) the maintenance of freedom, (2) the administration of justice, and (3) establishment of a sound economic basis for the equitable distribution of production. The Republican Party should not be reactionary; it should have the courage and the intelligence to be liberal and constructive.

"Every form of collectivism is based upon absolute and autocratic power vested in an individual or a small group. The American system is based on freedom with the sovereign power vested in the people. The Republican Party should dedicate itself to keeping the sovereign power in the people and to securing the administration of swift justice to all law violators.

"It should be the purpose of the Republican Party to strengthen, correct and perfect the American economic system, to maintain equality of opportunity, provide a more equitable distribution of incomes, eliminate cruelties and inequities, but oppose destroying it or exchanging it for any form of collectivism.

Rights Under Constitution

"In our Republic the will of the majority must prevail; the Republican Party should free itself and the nation from control by minorities. The Republican Party should oppose the centralization of power in a bureaucracy; oppose the destruction of commodities, the waste of taxpayers' money as the basis of recovery; prevent monopolies; defend and uphold the inalienable rights of man enumerated in the Constitution."

In response to the Monitor's invitation, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and twice candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and principal speaker at the "grass roots" convention in Springfield, Ill., sent a copy of his keynote address, which the Monitor printed on June 10, as an expression of his views.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in Miami, Fla., on the eve of his departure by airplane for Brazil, said that the American people are facing the "gravest crisis that has occured within the lives of any of us."

"The battle in which we are engaged," he continued, "is for the preservation of a republic form of government. This struggle transcends in importance any mere question of party names."

Fingerprint Identification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In support of a movement to popularize the fingerprinting method of identification, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company is introducing throughout its chain of service stations a fingerprinting service free to its patrons.

Republicans Back Farm Benefits

Platform Adopted at Grass Roots Convention on Many Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

economic system as established by our forefathers."

The second section, labeled "governmental policies," urged economy, a balanced budget, sound stabilized currency, withdrawal of Government from competition with private industry, maintenance of the competitive system, enforcement of laws curbing dishonest trade practices, the farm plank, and a generally phrased promise of the full dinner pail to labor with the pledge of collective bargaining.

But ambiguity marked the whole platform effort. NRA, AAA and other New Deal devices were not mentioned by name, but substitutes, such as trade practices prosecutions and the export debenture plan for farm relief, were presented only in the vaguest terms.

Tariff Tinkering Opposed

On the tariff, the platform urged breakdown of quotas and exchange restrictions, but insisted that tariffs should be let alone because they were not "the real enemies of world trade."

This platform, its framers concluded, would be the means of ending the depression, and "hope and happiness will re-enter the American home."

The precise declarations were reached only after all-night debate and wrangling over the farm plank. They were warmly adopted by the entire conference when presented by Edward A. Hayes, chairman of the resolutions committee, and the conference adjourned in enthusiasm.

Attack Begun on Roosevelt

Fire and brimstone was what the ardent Republicans at this grass roots conference wanted in their attack on President Roosevelt, and fire and brimstone they got in the declaration of grievances they unanimously adopted last night.

A constructive declaration of principles, much more difficult to draft and agree upon, was postponed until the last moment of the conference.

But the grievances were easy to compound. They were unanimously adopted—after a farm wife, Mrs. George B. Simmons of Marshall, Mo., who also wrote recently for the Saturday Evening Post, had whipped the delegates into emotional turbulence by an hour's raging criticism of President Roosevelt and all his works. She aimed straight at the President such phrases as "stooping to the use of personal wiles founded craftily upon a conceited belief in a personal charm that has been exploited so sickeningly to try to cajole and flatter the public into imagining that all that glitters is gold."

Missourians Parade

Whereupon the Missouri delegates marched around the Coliseum out at the Illinois State Fair Grounds, ripping the air with yells for their State's woman, and the conference's organizers sat beaming on the platform. The frontal attack on the White House had begun.

The 18-point assault was of mixed impressiveness, in the judgment of nonpartisan observers. Charges of dishonoring party pledges, included in the first five points, are a matter of plain interpretation, and the facts are mostly admitted—under guise of necessity—by the Administration.

Several other points were based on political rhetoric. Edward A. Hayes, former National Commander of the American Legion, who was chairman of the Resolutions Committee, set before them such points—among the 18—as charges that President Roosevelt has reduced Congress to "a group of time-servers"; the 48 states to mere provinces; and threatened "death to American institutions," through the "arbitrary dictates of Johnson, Richberg and Ickes, the fanatical theories of Tugwell and Eccles."

Use of Funds Questioned

The declaration of grievances describe the works relief fund as "for secret and undisclosed purposes," the equalization fund as a "secret and absolute" fund to "speculate in foreign currencies." President Roosevelt, the charge continued, "has completed a decline in our living standard," and "fostered a condition under which our home markets are being surrendered to products of foreign countries."

The Eccles banking bill would "socialize bank deposits and make available the people's savings to unlimited government borrowing and destructive inflation." The President "puts political pressure on the hungry and the needy," and finally "he at last discloses the true character of the New Deal and challenges the people of this country to the defense of their Constitution and sacred institutions."

Such was the grass-roots attack after 24 hours of hot weather speech-making. The resolutions themselves were drafted in typical hotel-room style as the organizers abandoned their original idea to hear suggestions in public. However, they followed lines of the keynote speeches, and were in essence remarkably like the major precepts laid down in former President Hoover's latest statements.

Coalition Move Squelched

In the whole barrage, there was no broad-scale attempt to appeal to nonconservative elements, or even to non-Republicans. A few phrases were addressed to Democrats, but nullified by a flood of references to the sectional origin of the Republican Party as well as by stiff refusal to adopt coalition plans.

Viewed in nonpartisan perspective, the meeting is described once more as "the Danes captured Denmark." The delegates were all convinced Republicans; their conclusions convinced themselves but to most unparticipating observers seemed much too extreme to persuade middle-of-the-road opinion, or even balanced Republicanism.

But the constitutional issue, happily furnished to the delegates only a few days before they convened by the Supreme Court and President Roosevelt himself at his press conferences, has become their hope for capturing national imagination.

This confidence was expressed by former Congressman Robert G. Simmons of Nebraska, who declared in an address to the full conference: "The President talks of giving to our National Government the power had by other nations—does he have in mind Russia, Italy or Germany? . . . We should challenge, yea, dare the President to submit to the people of this country the specific constitutional amendments that he and his followers seek. He has made the issue. The people will decide. Let us battle it out along that line in every community in America."

Farm Advisers Belittled

The same strain dominated address of John D. M. Hamilton, national committeeman from Kansas. Mrs. Simmons made her attack more directly on farm policies with the epitome: "I am one who does not believe that some soft-handed fathead down in Washington can run my husband's farm better than he can."

The conference atmosphere was typified by this remark. As one delegate informally said: "We're mad, and we know who we're mad at." President Roosevelt bears the brunt of this attack, and in a sense the grass-rooters here are the answer to the farmers who recently "marched" on Washington to express their approval of the triple A.

The two groups were strikingly different. The Washington crowd was dominated by convinced restrictionists, farmers and some county agents who were able to argue expert economics with their questioners at the capital. They seemed either confirmed Democrats or middle-of-the-roaders as far as party politics goes. The Springfield men and women are conservatives who have been repelled by new-deal experiments. Their contrast may forecast the 1935 campaign in the farm belt.

Hamilton Outlines Program

Mr. Hamilton, who was made permanent chairman in recognition of his efforts in promoting the rally, outlined a platform to guide his party through its battle to regain national domination. He urged "a pledge to stabilize the monetary system and to restore confidence in Government credit by a balanced budget.

"A repudiation of laws fostering monopoly.

"A policy calculated to take the Government out of business.

"A return to the people of their constitutional rights.

"A social program to meet every reasonable obligation of the National Government to its citizens, including a recognition of its duties to those in distress and governmental relief free from political corruption."

"Above all else," he declared, "we must look to a return of an economic program based upon a theory of plenty and not scarcity. Our industrial, commercial and agricultural achievements are sufficient to provide our people with the highest minimum standard of living ever known to man. They must be used for that purpose.

"Workers and farmers shall receive a sufficient share of our national income to become substantial buyers under the high living standards which we meant to maintain for our people.

"That does not necessitate loss of fair or even substantial profits, for the increased ability of consumers to buy will bring about increased demands for the goods of the producer and he can make up in the profits from volume the reductions in profit on the sales of individual items. It will result in retention of our economic system and the preservation of the American form of government."

The Kansan sounded the battle cry of the party at the time of its origin—"Free speech, free press, free labor, free men"—and asserted:

"We shall dedicate ourselves, as did Lincoln, that 'this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.'"

Reno Opposes Roosevelt

Amid the Right-Wingers here was Milo Reno, head of the Farm Holiday Association and recent associate of Senator Huey P. Long, who turned up to vent his dissatisfaction with the President and to declare: "If Hoover and Roosevelt were running tomorrow, I know I'd not vote for Roosevelt."

This indicates a radical wing which the Republicans may pick up if they are prepared to make a bargain. But it was an isolated note. Otherwise, the conference did not go beyond "tried and true Republican principles" and the choice between "regimentation and collectivism or American liberty and our Constitution."

The conference's clamor for fire and brimstone was manifest outside the deliberative halls as well as within. Hotel Corridors, cafes, and streets of Springfield throbbed and roared with uninhibited grass-rooters, reminiscent of the palmy days of political conventions, and revealing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

But the rally, everyone agreed, was as breezily successful a gathering as ever met in the picnic groves of America's rural counties and small towns.

Republicans List Grievances

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11 (AP)—The 18 points in the "declaration of grievances" against the Roosevelt Administration, adopted by the Republican "grass roots" convention last night, follow in skeleton form:

1. Violation of pledge to reduce cost of government.
2. Increase of 120,000 in federal pay roll, rather than reduction.
3. Failure to stop borrowing; failure to balance budget.
4. Failure to keep government out of business.
5. Failure to maintain sound currency.
6. Congress reduced to a group of time servers.
7. Disregard of states' rights.
8. Subjection of people to arbitrary dictates.
9. Congress forced to appropriate $4,000,000,000 to be used by the President for "secret purposes."
10. Secret control of $2,000,000,000 given to Secretary of Treasury.
11. Destruction of food; importation supplies.
12. Millions spent on acreage reduction; more millions on reclamation.
13. Surrender of home markets to foreign nations.
14. Destruction of free competition; creation of monopolies.
15. Attempted control of commercial banking.
16. Attempt to control a larger mass of wealth than ever before concentrated in one man.
17. Use of power to put political pressure on hungry and needy.
18. Desire for centralized power and distaste for Constitution.

MacNider Issues Call To Republican Veterans

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11 (AP)—Hanford MacNider, former Minister to Canada, told a banquet of Republican ex-service men last night "the time has come to fight!"

"We fought one war to keep America American," the Mason City, Iowa, Republican said in an address. "The fight is on again. All right, let's fight!"

"It's time to quit temporizing, explaining and pussyfooting. We are told by Franklin D. Roosevelt that it's treason to object unless we offer constructive criticism.

"Constructive criticism! They don't want any criticism. They just can't take it."

Mr. MacNider, speaking before the Republican Service League of Illinois in connection with the Republican "grass roots" conference, said of the bonus issue that the "present Governmental masters" had singled out the veterans for discredit "as enemies of the country's credit."

Roosevelt Setback Only Temporary, Farley Says

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Postmaster General Farley said today that in spite of the "temporary setback" to national planning, President Roosevelt would guide the nation into prosperity.

The Postmaster General addressed the graduating class of Niagara University and was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"You need not fear that our progress will be balked," Farley told the graduates, "for, at the helm of our ship is a guiding hand which has piloted us safely through the storms of two treacherous years.

"Now that the harbor is in sight you can be sure that he will find his way out of the present shoals into the channel of content and bring the ship safely into the port of prosperity."

Farley attacked "demagogues who seek to destroy" and told the class education was a protection against destructive forces.

To Film 'The Green Pastures'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 11 (AP)—Purchase of the screen rights of the famous stage presentation of "The Green Pastures" was announced June 9 by Jack L. Warner of the Warner Brothers studio.

Potentate Rides In White at Head Of Shrine March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—One hundred thousand Shriners today paraded up Pennsylvania Avenue with jollity and light-heartedness seldom seen by the dignified national capital.

Later, members of the Imperial Council opened their meeting with a greeting from a fellow Noble, President Roosevelt, who praised the philanthropic endeavors of the Shrine and commented on their belief "that gaiety of spirit is a healthful reinforcement to the things that make life sane and sound."

In his absence from Washington, the President's message was delivered by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who asked the Shriners' support for the new Bureau of Crime Prevention, to be established in the Department of Justice.

From the Windows

Government employees were not dismissed from their work today to view the opening festivities, inasmuch as they will have opportunity to see two night parades before the conclave is over. But in offices that faced on Pennsylvania Avenue, little was accomplished.

Nobles in Bedouin robes, Nobles in yellow satin coats, Nobles in fezzes of the popular lilac shade, Nobles in every imaginable color combination—just so it was brilliant—marched up an avenue decorated with garlands of flags and lampposts masquerading as palm trees and through the colorful "Pavilion of Omar" that shut the White House away from the public view.

Dana S. Williams of Lewiston, Maine, Imperial Potentate, was dressed in pure white, and rode in a white car escorted by white-clad policemen on white motorcycles.

Bands followed one another so closely that it was difficult for those in tall office buildings to unscramble their music.

Taxis Back

Taxis were back on the streets again, after a strike yesterday which inconvenienced some of the visitors. Many of the cabs had crossed out their 20-30-50-70 cent signs and instead carried 30-50-70-90 rates. Increased food prices were noticeable at a number of restaurants. Hawkers set up stands along the sidewalks and did a rushing business in badges, camp stools and imitation fezzes.

Local police had the aid of contingents of crack men from New York and Philadelphia in keeping order along the parade route. Stands erected the length of Pennsylvania Avenue had many vacant seats this morning, but they still hope to sell out for the night parades. Fifty thousand seats have been provided.

Devotion and Gaiety

"Every genuine organization has its own merits—its own distinct contribution to make," the President said in his message. "You Nobles of the Mystric Shrine, in your devotion to the maintenance of hospitals for crippled children and to other enterprises of philanthropic endeavor, are daily attaining to the lofty standards implicit in the titular designations of your members.

"But," he continued, "you do not thus carry, as a mere duty, your share of the social load; you appreciate that the problems of life are too serious always to be taken seriously; and you practice the belief that gayety of spirit is a healthful reinforcement to the things that make life sane and sound.

"In this spirit, Washington receives you; the preparations made throughout the length and breadth of the city are visible evidences of the warmth of its feeling to you. The Capital of your country invites you to relax in the cordiality of its welcome; that you may be fortified to renew that journey, which—as we all know—will lie through both oasis and desert, but which can never be entirely either the one or the other."

Education Sells Papers, Auburn Professor Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—In his new booklet, "Values of Education to the State," Prof. Paul Irvine, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, here, directs attention to the fact that education promotes newspaper circulation, advertising and purchasing.

There is a definite relation, he says, between literacy and newspaper circulation. In 1927 seven states had a newspaper circulation equal to 20 per cent or more of the population. In these states illiteracy varied from less than 1 per cent to 2.3 per cent.

Anti-Trust Laws Found Returning With NRA Gone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—The antitrust laws are coming back to industry in full force. More and more that becomes the evident sequel to the end of the planned-economy era of the NRA, ruled out by the Supreme Court, and made evident by the debate and developments in Congress today and yesterday.

Temporarily blocked in an attempt to push through a resolution for a stopgap NRA in a half-hour early session this morning, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi announced that he would attempt to hold the Senate in session until it had taken such action. What is left of the recovery act automatically expires next Sunday unless the Senate previously acts.

Even if the stopgap legislation is passed, however, the return to the full effect of antitrust laws is in sight.

Under NRA codes, industry was permitted to sit down, discuss its problems, and with the approval of the Government through code authorities, impose provisions for wages, hours and fair trade practices. Whatever the actual effect, the theory was that without such industrial planning the unrestrained effects of competition would produce anti-social results in sweat-shops, child labor and cutthroat competition.

Senate Snag

With NRA all but wiped out, the Administration has made an effort to salvage at least voluntary agreements among great industries, when these had the President's approval. The law prolonging what is left of NRA actually passed the House last week with this provision.

But now this has struck a snag in the Senate. A full return to the rigor of the antitrust laws, which set up the goal of competition at all costs, is demanded by the ardent opponents of NRA. By a proposal advanced yesterday the President's approval of voluntary trade agreements within business would be carefully limited. In fact, voluntary agreements will be restricted to five specific purposes—collective bargaining with labor, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor prohibitions and a ban on unfair trade practices as described by the Federal Trade Commission.

Crops Poor in 1934

Oklahoma in 1934 produced the poorest corn and cotton crops in her entire history.

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British Indigent Are Housed In Comfortable Quarters, Says Expert at Social Work Conclave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 11—The social service system in Great Britain is nationally administered. The deterrence idea has gone, workhouses are now comfortable homes for aged citizens, explained Sir Francis Floud at last night's session of the National Conference of Social Work. Unemployment, said the British High Commissioner to Canada, has passed out of poor law jurisdiction and become the responsibility of the Government. Health insurance schemes covered 18,000,000 workers.

Surveying British housing projects since 1918, Sir Francis said 2,560,000 homes had been built, half of them with the aid of state subsidies. Twenty-five per cent of the total population had been rehoused, and the total population has increased only 5 per cent, but the number of separate families had increased 17 per cent.

Last year fewer days were lost through strikes in British industry than ever before. Sir Francis concluded by saying that the whole structure would be a failure without the stimulus of voluntary work and the guidance of trained social advisers.

One of the principal speakers at last night's session was Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor. She commenced by saying that the act of the United States Supreme Court, in invalidating parts of the Administration's recovery program, has not discouraged the Administration in its efforts to rehabilitate the economic organization. She described the provisions of the social security bill, now before the United States Congress, as a significant step "in grounding a well-rounded uniform long-range program for social security." Close co-operation between federal and state authorities, she said, was the keynote of the new project. Another outstanding sentence from Miss Perkins' speech was as follows:

"The social security program in the United States is a thoroughly mutual venture. Co-operation between federal and state governments and their agencies is vital to the fruition of the undertaking. We have before us a federal-state relationship somewhat new to American government—state and national governments co-ordinating their efforts on one plane behind a single program. Only in the enforcement of minimum standards will the federal government speak with finality. There is a definite national interest in the maintenance of a minimum standard of social security."

Other speakers who contributed valuable papers on subjects dealing with social work included Bleecker Marquette, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Better Housing League, who declared that millions of America's slum-dwellers stood only half a chance of living that their more fortunate neighbors do in better housing areas.

Martha A. Chickering, of the University of California, said that the united action by California's social workers in championing social security legislation and defending the interests of the weak before the lawmaking bodies of the State, had saved the State's old-age relief and adoption laws from being wiped off the statute books.

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City, and president of the Tax Policy League of New York City, asserted that the city planning housing problem would never be solved until the land problem was solved.

Declaring that the theory of local responsibility for relief was outmoded, Fred R. Johnson, state superintendent, Michigan Children's Aid Society, Detroit, added that unemployment causing the need for relief was not a local issue. The causes, he said, which produced it were national and international.

Harry L. Lurie, executive director of the Bureau of Social Research, New York City, declared that the promotion of social legislation remained a relatively unorganized phase of social work activities. Real progress in this direction could only come, he added, as the result of an organized movement for social legislation considered by social workers as an essential part of their interests.

Other interesting addresses were delivered by Percy E. Nobbs, dean of the School of Architecture of McGill University, who said, "The art of living is as common among low wage earners as in any other class," and Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, head worker of Greenwich House, New York City, who discussed the social workers' faith.

At the vesper address on Sunday, the Rev. C. Edwin Silcox, general secretary Social Service Council of Canada, stated: "We are in need of a new social philosophy to justify our goals in social welfare and the persistent problems of faith emerge as eternally significant."

At this morning's and afternoon's session of the conference the principal addresses were delivered by Robert R. Taylor, manager, Michigan Building Garden Apartments Corporation; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, medical director, State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.; Roy F. Woodbury, director, Juvenile Protective Department, Children's Aid Society of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Edith M. Baker, director, Social Service Department, Washington University Clinics and Allied Hospitals, St. Louis, Mo.; Abraham Goldfeld, director, Lavanburg Foundation, New York City; Samuel Gerson, director of social service for the Montana Emergency Relief Administration; Mary A. Young, district superintendent, United Charities of Chicago; Paul L. Stannard, district office manager, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Milton E. Kirkpatrick, director of the Child Guidance Clinic, Worcester, Mass., and Claudia Wannamaker, chief of recreation of the Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago.

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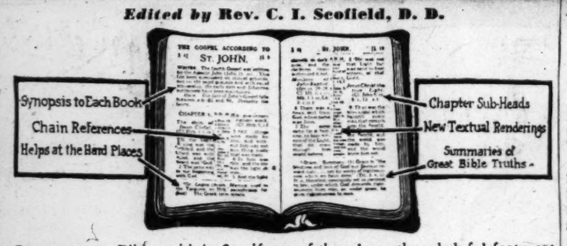

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Basic Rule Made As Gang Lawyers Face U. S. Court

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 11 (AP)—An important ruling in the trial of the two attorneys charged with conspiracy in the $200,000 ransom kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel was made today by Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught.

"One may become a part of a conspiracy by a single act if it can be shown that person had knowledge of the conspiracy and had an ultimate part in its execution," Judge Vaught ruled, in answer to a blanket objection made by Ben B. Laska, Denver. The other attorney is James C. Mathers, Oklahoma City.

Laska is accused of receiving a portion of the ransom after the arrest of his convicted kidnaper-client, Albert Bates, and had contended the conspiracy ended with the arrest.

Must Establish Conspiracy

Judge Vaught also said:

"The theory of the Government is that the conspiracy was formed prior to the date when these defendants had anything to do with it.

"None of the evidence is binding on these defendants until it can be shown they had knowledge of the conspiracy and took part in its execution.

"However, it is necessary for the Government to establish the conspiracy and then trace it to the time when they entered. The jury will be instructed to disregard all testimony up to that time."

The first witness was E. B. Thompson, manager of the Denver office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Over objections by both Laska, who is his own attorney, and attorneys for Mathers, the Government succeeded in obtaining identification of telegrams sent by Bates, now serving a life term in Alcatraz prison.

Wires May Show Start

The telegrams are expected to show inception of the conspiracy to kidnap Urschel, the Government indicated.

Mrs. Laska was seated on a bench across from Urschel and E. E. Kirkpatrick, who is expected to testify he paid the ransom to members of the kidnap band in Kansas City. Urschel also will testify.

The opening session was to be devoted to identification of letters and telegrams upon which the Government bases its contention that the alleged conspiracy to kidnap Urschel was completed several weeks before the actual abduction and continued in effect until after the indictment of Laska and Mathers.

Laska in his opening statement charged that he was a "victim of persecution."

Budapest Employees Must Live in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—A mayoral order has just been given here that all city employees must live in the city. There is to be no more commuting.

Budapest has a beautiful environment, and many people who work in town live in neighboring settlements, 20 or 30 miles out. As a result, these new commuting centers flourish, but in Budapest many flats lie vacant and business suffers, too.

So the order has gone out that every official who gets his salary from the city must live in the city and spend it there. So it seems that by the end of July 1000 families will have to choose between their rural homes and their incomes.

Railway Carmens' Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—About 1000 delegates will attend here the international convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America for two weeks commencing Aug. 26. Local unions are preparing for the sessions.

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Stockholm Asks World's Scouts To Adventure Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Preparations are now being made here for the International Rover Scout Jamboree which is to be held near Stockholm from July 29 to August 5.

This Rover Scout meeting will be the second of its kind. The first was held in Switzerland four years ago. Invitations to the new jamboree in Sweden have already been sent to Scout associations in 42 countries.

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, has promised to attend. He also plans to take part in the conference to be held in Stockholm early in August to discuss the reorganization of international jamborees.

Camp Site on Island

Some 5000 Rover Scouts are expected to come to the camp. The largest contingent will be British, 2000 strong. But practically all European countries where there is a Scout movement are sending young ambassadors, and there will also be visitors from Canada, India, Burma, South Africa, Egypt and Armenia.

The site for the camp is on one of the larger islands of the Stockholm Archipelago.

Although these islands are little inhabited, except by a few farmers, they are considered almost ideal for camping. The guests on this occasion will have a fine strip of sand for bathing, woods for walking, rocks for climbing and sea for boating, at their command.

As the camp is in an isolated part, a special new road is being constructed and landing piers are being built at the water's edge for a ferry service to be put into operation to fetch and carry between the island and the mainland.

Two Days in Capital

A problem which has had to be faced has been the lack of sufficient supplies of drinking water. This difficulty has been overcome by a tank-boat, which, anchored in midstream, will pump water along newly constructed pipes to special reservoirs.

When the camp closes all the Scouts will spend two days in Stockholm, being shown the sights of the city by their hosts, the Scout Union.

The Swedish Scout Union is a union of the major Swedish Scout organizations, and has a membership of about 18,000. The first Scout movements in Sweden were founded in 1911, the Swedish Scout Association and the Y. M. C. A. Scout group. These two organizations co-operated together for some time, but in 1927 their special agreement was discontinued.

Three years later, however, a Scout Board was set up, to effect co-operation and organize Scout work according to Baden-Powell's system. The Swedish Scout Union is the corporate name given to the organizations represented on the board.

Polish Fair Draws Many World Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The annual trade fair at Poznan was opened recently by H. Floyar-Rafchman, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

This fair is rapidly becoming an established feature of Polish life, and this year attracted representatives from Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Spain, Yugoslavia, Germany, Palestine and other countries. Greater activity in Poland's export and import trade has been manifested in the past few months, it is said.

Wales Celebrates Bicentenary Of Beginnings of Methodism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — Wales has been celebrating this week the bicentenary of her Methodist revival.

And what a transformation there is to record in the Principality in the period that has passed!

The Wales that the revivalist leader, Howell Harris, and his friends saw around them was a land of simple peasants, illiterate and carefree, poor and indolent, merely scratching the surface of the soil for a bare living. They were fond of revelry on feast days and at weddings, when they sang their melodious folk songs, and danced to the tune of gypsy fiddlers.

The modern Welsh peasant is hardworking and sober; he still sings, but today, it is hymns, not folk songs. To him, drink is one of the major evils. He has the reputation of being the most literate peasant in the world.

Started at Oxford

John Wesley himself records that the first rise of Methodism took place in Oxford in 1729, the second in Savannah, Ga., in 1736, the third in London in 1739.

Connected with Methodism through the long and close intercourse of the leaders, yet the Welsh revival is wholly independent of the English; indeed, it antedates it. On returning from America in December, 1738, George Whitefield heard of the movement in Wales and requested Howell Harris to meet him in Cardiff in February, 1739. It was in June, the same year, that Howell Harris, formerly a schoolmaster of Trefeca in Breckonshire, came into contact with John Wesley.

In 1738, William Williams of Pantycelyn, whose hymn, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," is known the world over, was converted and gave up his study of medicine.

The third great name attached to the movement in Wales is that of Daniel Rowland, of Llangeitho, but mention must be made of the Rev. Griffith Jones of Llanddowror and his itinerary schools, established for the purpose of teaching the Welsh people to read their Bibles. He was the precursor of the whole movement.

With these four men in the field, the stage is set for a revival which changed the whole life of the principality; closed the chapter of 200 years, which had begun with the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, and set the face of Wales toward what it is today.

The leaders went out into the highways and byways to preach in 1738 and "the common people heard them gladly."

In one respect, Daniel Rowland was unique, he preferred to stay at home, but his influence as a preacher was so great that the people flocked to Llangeitho to hear him. They traveled in companies, on foot and on horseback, and from Caernarvon and Anglesey they came by sea across Cardigan Bay.

The leaders were all under 25 years of age, with the exception of Griffith Jones, and were all—except Howell Harris—in holy orders. The authorities of the Church were opposed to them preaching outside their parishes, and, although the evangelists had originally no intention whatsoever of seceding from their mother church, they were gradually forced to build chapels of their own, but they still remained members of the Anglican Church. So tenaciously did they cling to it that, although they had their own chapels, their own religious societies, their own "associations" (or synods), yet, it was not until 1811 that the first ordination of the "Calvinistic Methodist Church of Wales" took place.

And in New York

It is interesting to note that in 1824, the first Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church in the United States was built in Penycaerau, Oneida County, New York State. Nothing remains of that old chapel today, but a commemorating stone was erected there when it was demolished 11 years ago. And such is the history of scores of similar little Welsh Methodist Bethels established in what were then purely Welsh communities in America. At the present time there are roughly 100 Welsh churches in the "Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" which were once part of the parent denomination in Wales.

In the nineteenth century, we come to the direct bearing of the Methodist Revival on modern Wales. Out of a movement in its origin purely religious, stressing no new doctrine, no new theory of church government—but simply the gospel of salvation through Christ—had evolved the strongest denomination in the country. The historian has yet to appreciate its effects on the moral, cultural, educational, political and industrial life of the nation.

William Williams of Pantycelyn, who became the poet of the revival, has voiced the experience of the people in hymns, which to this day are regarded as masterpieces in expression. Had he written in English instead of in Welsh, he would undoubtedly be universally acclaimed as the greatest hymn-writer in the world and as the greatest exponent of the religious emotions in verse.

Low Castes' Wells Provided in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY — The Provincial Government here is taking measures to help members of the depressed classes to obtain the use of public sources of water from which they are excluded by their co-religionists of higher caste.

Representative governing bodies in rural areas have been asked to put up notices forbidding restrictions on any public wells for which they are responsible. Such notices have hitherto applied compulsorily only to about 20 per cent of such wells.

The Bombay Government has also decided to spend a small sum annually on the construction of wells for the special use of the depressed classes. This is to meet cases where the putting up of notices proves ineffectual.

Police Wage War On Slot Machine In London Area

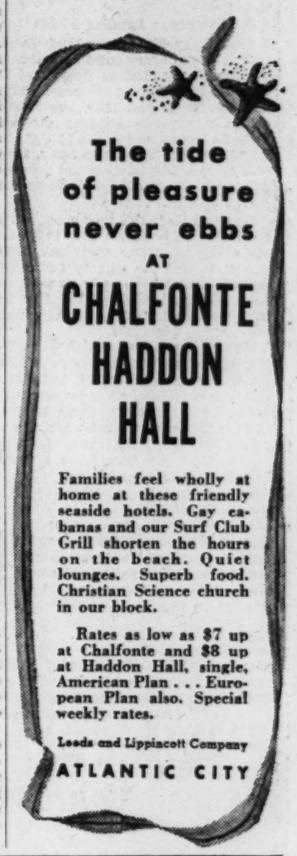
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The campaign of the police here against the use of "fruit machines," automatic coin-in-the-slot gambling machines, has been taken a step further.

Prosecutions are now being sought under the Gaming Houses Act. This act gives magistrates power of inflicting fines of £500 for each offense.

The prosecution has to prove that premises have been used continually over a certain period for the purposes of gaming and gambling.

At a recent court case the police declared that they had been unsuccessful in obtaining convictions against owners of "fruit machines" under those less stringent acts and they had now turned their attentions to the more strict Gaming Act.



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Families feel wholly at home at these friendly seaside hotels. Gay cabanas and our Surf Club Grill shorten the hours on the beach. Quiet lounges. Superb food. Christian Science church in our block.

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ATLANTIC CITY

June brings
COMMENCEMENTS
WEDDINGS
ANNIVERSARIES
ENGAGEMENTS
BIRTHDAYS

Let the telephone carry your good wishes and congratulations to distant friends who celebrate, this month, some special event or anniversary, and whom you are unable to greet in person. Next to a visit, they will appreciate a telephone call from you. It will be regarded as a gesture of gracious friendliness.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P.M.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls, especially during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (you talk with "anyone") after 7 P. M.

FROM BOSTON TO

ATHOL, MASS.	$.25	BETHLEHEM, N.H.	$.50
WESTERLY, R.I.	.30	BANGOR, ME.	.60
HARTFORD, CONN.	.35	WASHINGTON, D.C.	.95
RUTLAND, VT.	.45	CHICAGO, ILL.	1.75

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NUMBER, ASK "INFORMATION"

You wouldn't go to a garden party in ski-clothes!

Why go to sleep under a heavy winter blanket?

Or maybe you don't go to sleep. Maybe you're restless, because winter blankets just aren't made for summer sleeping. But the Nocturne is! Sheer, soft, gossamer-light . . . yet all wool. For double beds (72 x 90) $7.50 each; single or twin-bed size (60 x 90) $6.25 each. Ten pretty summer colors with carefully matched all-silk bindings. The better stores have North Stars or can get them promptly. "Sleep under the North Star."

NORTH STAR
Nocturne
THE SUMMER BLANKET
GUARANTEED OF FINEST FULL FLEECE ONLY

Feel this sheer texture and see the new shades. Nocturne Tan-color Card sent free. North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

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WESTERN WONDERLANDS

Go West this summer. North Western-Union Pacific offers low fares and cool, clean, comfortable air-conditioned coaches, sleepers, diners and observation cars—no dust, no dirt.

Completely Air-Conditioned Trains
RAIL FARES AT LOW LEVELS

CALIFORNIA

On one side the blue Pacific—on the other the high Sierras—in between endless scenic charm. See Hollywood, Los Angeles, San Francisco—Yosemite—the giant Redwoods—historic missions—San Diego's World's Fair.

Take advantage of the low round trip fares in coaches, tourist and standard sleeping cars

Go via Los Angeles or San Francisco—*return via Portland or Seattle, if you wish.

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Name ..... Street .....
City ..... State .....

NORTH WESTERN - UNION PACIFIC

Amphibion Gets Into Air And Climbs on One Motor

The day when airplanes have to sacrifice speed and performance in order to be able to land both on the water and on the earth is gone.

For last week a test of a new Sikorsky amphibion was successfully completed in Bridgeport, Conn., which proved rather definitely that this new type of ship will offer no concessions to land planes merely because of its boat-shaped body.

For it performed the unprecedented feat of taking off and climbing to 200 feet altitude on one motor after the fuel pressure had dropped on the other motor, forcing it to idle. This was the first time Capt. Boris Sergievsky, chief test pilot of the Sikorsky plant, said that he had ever done it or had known of a amphibion getting into the air on one motor.

Emergency Landing Fields

Potentially the craft's land-water role makes of every pond and stream an emergency landing field. And if there is no pond or stream handy, the new S-43 can take the shock of an emergency landing directly upon its sturdy hull without injury to its passengers. The plane has a special retractable landing gear, however, which can be let down or pulled up in 12 seconds.

So versatile is this new amphibion S-43 that it promises new types of operation to airline operators, also considerable time will be saved in ground travel by its use as well as other economies which bid fair to make it a popular type of ship with commercial operators.

One of the factors which irks airline operators and which cuts into profits is ground travel from the business centers of cities to their airports. In a short trip from Boston to New York, for instance, which requires only one hour and 45 minutes of air time, another hour and 15 minutes is consumed in ground travel from the airports to the respective cities.

Using amphibions on this route, for example, passengers could use existing surface transport to get to the waterfront in Boston, board a ship of the S-43 type, and be deposited on the North or East Rivers in New York close to the business centers.

Big Saving in Time

Similarly, time would be saved by passengers bound from San Francisco to New York. At Chicago they could be easily transferred to an amphibion on the lake front and land at the very front doors of such lake cities as Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. And since the S-43 has a top speed of nearly 190 miles an hour, it could operate on a schedule comparable with fast land transports. The saving of time in each case to passengers alighting within a few minutes of a city's business center would be considerable.

Among the economies offered to airlines by this amphibion are the savings resulting from its large load carrying capacity. As a short range ship the S-43 is capable of carrying 25 passengers up to distances of 390 miles. On heavily-traveled routes such as the New York-Chicago run, for instance, the amphibion would in many cases void the necessity of sending partially filled double section planes—an expensive item to operators.

As a seaplane operating over all-water routes the S-43 offers a range of 675 miles with a capacity of 25 passengers. This is an ideal performance for routes such as that between the Hawaiian islands where two S-43 ships are bound.

Opportunities in Canada

In a pioneering role the S-43 offers numerable advantages. There is northern Canada, for instance, sprinkled with lakes which are indeed the only flat surfaces available in a notoriously mountainous country, but ideal for an amphibion. The building of air terminals is impracticable in this country. A raft or a float for an amphibion to draw alongside is all the air base necessary.

In seasonal services in vacation lands the amphibion could deposit a vacationer at the very float in front of his cottage on his especial lake. In Maine, New York, Minnesota and other states studded with lakes an amphibion is practically the safest type of ship to operate in such a territory.

Pan American Airways, which operates a number of Sikorsky planes, including the S-42, the largest flying boat ever built by this company, has ordered six of the new S-43's for shorter overwater hops in its Caribbean and South American divisions. It is also learned that K. L. M., the Royal Dutch Air Lines, has ordered one. There have been rumors of a Dutch service from Amsterdam to the Dutch West Indies. An S-43 is ideally suited for West Indian waters.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

'Advisory Opinions' Held Necessary To Build International Jurisprudence

★ ★ ★

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The tendency on the part of the 15 governments of the League of Nations Council to turn more and more to jurists for advisory opinions instead of to the World Court is being noted with regret in World Court circles here.

* * *

As the executive organ of the League, the Council is mainly a political body since most of its members are either political personages or professional diplomats. Therefore, its one hope of achieving real impartiality, it is felt here, is to delegate all justiciable questions to the World Court.

And this it can most conveniently do with advisory opinions, which are, after all, only—opinions.

* * *

At its May session, the Council appointed a committee of three jurists to deal with certain Danzig matters instead of referring them to the Court as in the past. It is recalled that in not less than five instances the Court delivered an advisory opinion in Danzig cases.

* * *

The new trend to call on the services of jurists in lieu of the Court, could also be traced in the Council's attitude toward the Swiss war damage case. This is a case between Switzerland and the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Swiss citizens, living in those countries during the World War, suffered damages directly or indirectly, estimated at 50,000,000 Swiss francs ($16,500,000). Switzerland wished to have an advisory opinion from the World Court. But the Great Powers on the Council opposed Berne's request, and instead a committee of three jurists was appointed to study the case.

* * *

In its report, the Committee develops what might be called the Council's doctrine on advisory opinions. The Committee opines that in this case the Council could not go any further than to make efforts at conciliation as the case did not involve a direct threat to peace. Nor did it constitute a conflict of political interests. It was only based on a financial claim, the foundation of which was contested. In other words, an advisory opinion would only be justified, if the dispute amounted to a threat to peace.

* * *

Meanwhile, the further deliberations of the Council provided a most striking example of the importance of World Court advisory opinions for the building up of an international jurisprudence. This was seen in the case of the proposed measures for rendering the League Covenant more effective in the organization of collective security. After Germany's announcement of the reinstitution of conscription, the Council set up a committee to define, amongst other things, the economic and financial measures applicable in the event of a unilateral repudiation of treaty obligations calculated to endanger peace.

* * *

An important memorandum has been submitted to the Committee by the French Government. The pivotal point in this memo is the French interpretation of the Covenant's unanimity rule. The Covenant lays down that decisions require the agreement of all the Governments represented at the meeting. The French suggestion is that the parties to the dispute should not vote. The whole of their case apparently rests on an advisory opinion given by the World Court in 1925 in the Mosul frontier case between Turkey and Iraq. The Court then substantially held that as nobody can be a judge in his own case, unanimity must be understood not to include the parties concerned in the dispute. The French memo proposes that in the event of a breach of international obligations, the Council's protective and punitive measures should be adopted by a unanimous vote of the Powers present—except those involved in the breach.

Latvia Eases Ban On Imported Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—Restrictions on importation of religious and natural scientific and school textbooks into Latvia are being eased by a new order issued here.

An import permit will still be necessary but without currency difficulties. Previously it was necessary to obtain in advance permission to purchase foreign currency with which to pay for the books.

This new order is of great benefit to Christian Scientists in Latvia who are now able to secure the necessary supplies of literature for their reading rooms without unnecessary formalities.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Georgia

Savannah—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 7:45 p. m., WTOC, 1260kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:05 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Oregon

Eugene—Week days, 6:30 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinue

West Virginia

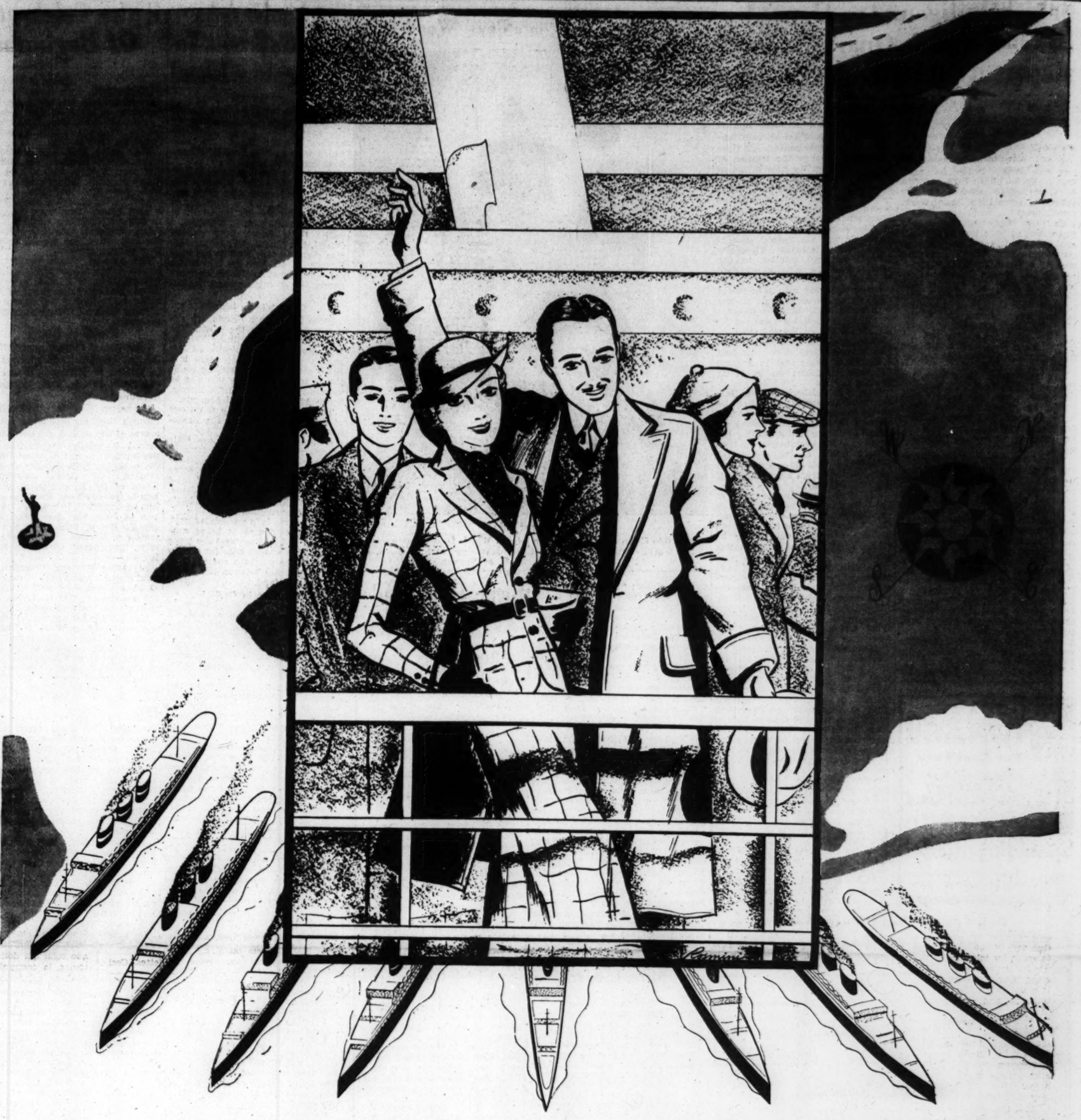
Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Australian Lad Makes Working Model of Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Stanley Martin, a 16-year-old high school pupil in Kempsey, has made a complete working model of the Raleigh Butter Factory.

He recently gave an exhibition of the model working under its own power. The model was exhibited at a local show and attracted much attention.



This Newspaper Sells Voyages

at $50 to $500 a Head

Onto the world's liners and the coastwise fleets, countless boatfuls of passengers have been loaded by the New York Herald Tribune—for years one of the country's first two newspapers in carrying news and advertising of travel to the most critical slice of America's owning, earning and spending population.

Every type of ocean-going customer you can imagine exists in the Herald Tribune audience, from those who spend thousands for luxury cruises to those paying the minimum for a cabin class or week-end passage.

But they are all actually the same kind of buyers—New Yorkers who purchase pleasure regularly, who have the capacity to buy it, who—regardless of the size of their purse, share a common relish and eagerness for it.

That is why the New York Herald Tribune, which is the First newspaper of these travellers, is also the newspaper which sells them their motor cars, their oil burners, their refrigerators, their clothing and household goods.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

NEW YORK: *Main Office:* 230 West 41st Street ● CHICAGO: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.,* 360 North Michigan Ave. ● DETROIT: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.,* General Motors Building ● ST. LOUIS: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.,* Globe Democrat Building BOSTON: *M. L. Tyler,* Little Building ● SAN FRANCISCO: *John B. Woodward, Inc.,* Russ Bldg. ● PARIS EDITION: *The New York Herald,* 21 Rue de Berri

By Word Of Mouth

THANKS first of all to Mr. Shamus O'Hara and, after him, to the local newspaper, Mullinabeg was fully prepared for the recent visit of the folklore collector appointed by a Government that thirsts for more, and yet more, information regarding the events of far-off times.

Rathberry was not so fortunate. Lacking a Shamus O'Hara, and a local newspaper, the expert's arrival came upon that village as a surprise: taught by bitter experience, they mistrusted his searching questions and were uncommunicative and, therefore, unsatisfactory. Afterward, when this scheme for collecting folklore "by word of mouth" had been explained to them, the Rathberry people resented the criticisms of the collector.

"I don't care what he says," they complained; "no one on this earth could be forever givin' off sagas, as he calls them. If we had to know it was a class of Fairyism he wanted, we could have gev him his nuff, but how could we tell he wasn't one of them detecthors?"

* * *

IN MULLINABEG IT was quite different. Mick Doyle passed on to an expectant audience, on the bridge, such information on the subject as he had gathered in the vegetable garden of a patriotic employer.

"They're on for gettin' together all the curious ould parables from the people theirselves," he explained importantly; "things that happened in the black night of time, an' things that never happened at all, it doesn't signi-fy a whole lot. An' they won't do on mortyial thing to alleviate the histhory of it aither, but whatsomever way it comes out of your mouth, that's the way they'll write it down, an' the sthranger it is, the more valya they'll put on it. Misther O'Hara was tellin' me, eer-yestherda: 'The fella is comin' very soon,' he says, 'so let ye be delvin' in the Gaelic mists of your forbears at the fall of night,' he says, 'instead of havin' all the chat about Punchestown. If ye can plaze him,' says he, 'Mullinabeg will likely go down into posterity as one of the few remainin' relics of a Celtic administhration,' he says, 'not like Rathberry! Look'd, that man has words at will, so he has!'"

Mick leaned a little nearer to his listeners. "I have a 'Mullinabeg Mediathor' here," he said, casually, "from last year; it fell down behind the dhresser at home an' when I read it again it was like readin' about things that happened when I was a child." And he drew the smoke-stained paper from his pocket. The group closed in about him.

* * *

AT THE END of his prescribed week, the collector acknowledged that never had he visualized a locality as rich in folklore as Mullinabeg, or a community so willing to impart it. There was the weird tale of the gushing forth of spring water from the rocks on the distant slopes of Ardmore, with all its attendant mysteries. He had copied it out faithfully, with a few thick, heavy strokes through the more lurid adjectives; ("word of mouth" is all very well, but it can be carried too far.) Mick's version was his favorite.

"There they stood rank upon rank," Mick said rather vaguely, though impressively, "an' the spring wather bursted out of the mountain an' run all the way down here to Mullinabeg, an' behowld ye, it was great wather altogether; an' they heard a kind of music an' hulloin' an' there did a singin' voice say that the people of the town could dhrink all the wather they wanted now." Mick paused. "But sure, that never was a whole lot," he finished, candidly.

Seated on the parapet of the bridge where the men gathered every evening, the satisfied collector turned the pages of his crowded notebook and thought regretfully of his departure next day to some more barren locality. He paused at the page headed, "The Counting of the Bees," with its crescendo of interest up to the severe stinging of him who came to count the hives. "They had a very ancient set-out of a hive in them long-ago days," one story teller had explained hurriedly, "an' nothin' would do this Bard of the Bees but he must censur them, an' they med a soory spectacle of him. Sure the only way he could number them bees was be countin' the stings accordin' as he pulled them out, God help him, that I may never lie."

The story of the Cattle Raid at Cloney must be based, he felt sure, on the historic affair in which Queen Maeve had figured so prominently. One story teller had referred to the Polis but, with a twinge of conscience, the expert had altered the word to "warrior." The Taking of the Chieftain's Salmon, was a good saga, he decided, contentedly, with the able defense offered by the elderly culprit to the Law Maker. "He was middlin' aged, an' he was woeful cute," one man had said admiringly of that prisoner. "Didn't you often hear it passed, 'there's no flies on elastic boots'?"

* * *

THE FOLKLORE COLLECTOR closed his note book and he saw, deep in a crevice of the wall, a folded newspaper. Absent-mindedly he drew it out and glanced at the column that stared him in the face, the column headed "The Week in Mullinabeg."

He read the titles of the paragraphs first. Mullinabeg's New Water Supply. Harnessing the River at Ardmore, came first: then Taking of Bee Census. Seizure of Cattle at Cloney by Local Guards, was next; and Salmon Poacher Caught Red-Handed; Prisoner's Defense. Slowly he read the paragraphs themselves; they were horribly familiar, though strangely matter-of-fact.

Very carefully, the folklore collector tore the column from the Mullinabeg Mediator and, folding it, put it in his pocket. Then he dropped the well-filled notebook into the crevice where the newspaper had lain.

D. M. LARGE

Young Soloist

How can you know
what you are saying
with your 'cello?
One does not go
to youth for tolerance
nor for the mellow
grace of understanding.
It is not skill alone;
technique and diligence—
these cannot atone
for lack of years enough
for living,
space to sound the depths and heights,
to learn the human boundaries
of grieving.
Slim girl playing,
how is it you
(and Sarasate)
move me so
when you cannot know
what you are saying
with your 'cello?

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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THE QUAYSIDE, TOULON, FRANCE

"SOMBER old Toulon," it has been called; but that is only because the twisting streets of the town are high and narrow, and the walls gray. Beyond the streets in one direction flowers of every color grow—radiant blooms that are destined to delight Paris, and even London—while in the other lies the sea; and the sea yields as much color in its way as do the fields and gardens.

One has only to visit the market, or make one's way to where the blue water laps against the harbor walls, to see baskets of variegated sea-urchins, green-shelled oysters, or fantastic fish, as strange and beautiful as any to be found in city aquariums or seen through the glass-bottomed boats of Bermuda.

"Gay old Toulon!" exclaims the traveler who wends his way to the broad-flagged quay, with its bright little cafés and shops decorating the harbor side, with its still brighter boats adding to the deep blue of the water.

Like the colors in a new paint box, the tall houses of Toulon vie with one another along the quay, gleaming in the intense light of the southern sunshine, and filling the harbor with magical reflections.

Most English of National Parks

THE New Forest is a great national possession, with rights and customs and traditions going back eight hundred years. These have had to be jealously guarded, and from time to time fought for, not only on behalf of the "commoners," but of the general public. The 65,000 acres of the New Forest form the largest national park in Great Britain, and since the Act of 1877, although still reckoned as Crown property, it has been free for the use and enjoyment of the people.

We owe this "charter" chiefly to the efforts of two men, of whom John Montagu's father, then Lord Henry Scott, member for the New Forest Division of Hampshire, who piloted it through the House of Commons, was the leading spirit. The owners of Beaulieu have always taken a leading part in New Forest politics, which are not always understood by the larger public, but are nevertheless of vital interest to those who have their part in this great inheritance. In the last years of his life John Montagu made himself spokesman for the bulk of his fellow-countrymen in beating back what he felt to be an attack upon the amenities which their charter had given them the right to enjoy; and he was successful in doing so. . . .

There is a great mass of Forest lore, which he knew perhaps as well as any man; and his life-long familiarity with the Forest, upon which he exercised his acute observation, and his knowledge and love of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral, enlightened everything that he said or wrote about it. . . .

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauties of the New Forest to those who have never seen it. It is as English as it can be, and part of the trouble of late years has been in keeping it so. Interspersed with the stretches of woodland, with their giant oaks and beeches springing from the green forest lawns, the dark hollies, the bracken, the vivid mosses breaking in on the carpets of beechmast, all of which provide the most delicious varieties of colour, especially in the autumn, there are open heaths on the higher ground, ablaze with heather and gorse, swampy hollows scented with bog myrtle, little secret gravelly streams running here and there, whose banks are a flower garden. Broad roads run through it now, thronged with traffic, but there are many winding sandy lanes in between them, hardly more frequented than in the days before motor-cars, and miles and miles of forest tracks which will never be more so than they are today or have been for centuries past. It is a National Park, second in beauty to none, and open to everybody, except for the few enclosures set apart for forestry, but nowhere in the whole length and breadth of it has there ever been any attempt to tame its natural beauties. Once off the roads, you are in the heart of it, and might be back in William the Conqueror's time for all you will see of human nature.—From "John Montagu of Beaulieu: A Memoir," by LADY TROUBRIDGE and ARCHIBALD MARSHALL. (London and New York: Macmillan.)

America Pushes Back Its Frontier

IN THE more than two centuries and a half in which the white man faced the wilderness within the area which is now the United States, the fringe of settlement, like an advancing army, moved forward from position to position. The first frontier was the seventeenth-century chain of villages along the Atlantic Coast, in their day a portion of the periphery of the European culture area. By the middle of the eighteenth century the outpost cabins of the "back country" stood within the eastern shadow of the Appalachian Mountains. Progress across the coastal plain and Piedmont plateau was slow, because the white population in the New World was as yet not large and also because transportation both across the ocean and within the continent was difficult. The last decades of the eighteenth century saw Americans in possession of a considerable area west of the Alleghenies—Kentucky, Tennessee, and a part of Ohio. The passing of the first third of the nineteenth century found in Missouri and Iowa the frontier established on the grasslands west of the Mississippi, with settlements dotting the Old Southwest and other settlements pushing northward against the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan. . . .

From first to last earth hunger and the desire for profit were the two chief forces which caused men to detach themselves from civilized communities and to risk the uncertainties of the wilderness. There were other motives. Desire for greater religious freedom took the Pilgrims to Plymouth in the seventeenth century and the Mormons to Utah in the nineteenth. A belief that he could create an ideal social order which might become a model for all the world led Robert Owen to found New Harmony on the Indiana frontier. An interest in Indian culture and a compelling desire to pierce the mystery which lay behind the race was perhaps as important as the quest for gain in persuading James Adair in the eighteenth century to continue to live among his friends, the Chickasaws, Creeks and Cherokees. Desire to bring Christianity and civilization to the red man took Marcus Whitman in the nineteenth century to Oregon. . . .

Though many motives took Americans to the frontier the pioneers were all molded by certain common experiences. In the border zone on the edge of the wilderness the busy hum of civilized life was stilled. The market place, the college, and the seats of government were far away. Frontier life was isolated; the frontiersman enjoyed but the slightest contact with the thought-life of his race. Yet isolation did not of necessity bring mental stagnation. The mind of the pioneer was concentrated on the difficult task of adjusting himself to an untamed environment. The result was a certain mental alertness and an upstanding self-reliance. On the frontier the American people kept returning to an almost primitive struggle for existence where elemental virtues and the vices of the wilderness developed side by side. The artificialities of old communities disappeared in the lodge of the fur trader and the cabin of the pioneer farmer. During the century which elapsed between that time when the frontier lay in the eastern shadow of the Appalachian Mountains and when it finally disappeared, the people of the United States made great advances in the development of their civilization. Yet always on the frontier during this century social organization was being reduced to simple terms; American life was constantly starting afresh. Democracy and individualism were as inevitable on the edge of the wilderness as race conflict. Swiftly on every nineteenth century frontier the crudities of the wilderness faded before the advance of civilization. Yet the frontier democrat carried the old attitudes with him as he took his place among the main body of the self-governing people of the nation. Democracy became a national characteristic, an ideal. Optimism, born of the swift progress which was forever obliterating frontier conditions, stimulated the nation to dream of future greatness.—RALPH H. GABRIEL, in the Foreword to "The Pageant of America." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Tomorrow's People

"MAKE room, make room for us!" they cry.
"We build what must endure!
These girders tossed against the sky
Shall prove our foothold sure!"

"These firm foundations we have laid
Are set on solid stone—
So shall our dwelling-place be made,
Our pridefulness be shown."

"We are tomorrow's people; what
We promise shall be done!
The city that a dream begot
Stands glittering in the sun!"

Oh, wise and gentle Annalist,
There still be some who say
A hundred years will not be missed
Tomorrow or today!

Softly our village clock will chime,
Our quiet houses sleep—
Something that is not touched by time
Was given us to keep.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Credit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days, when the desire to help one's fellow men is becoming more pronounced, so much is heard of the term "credit" that credit may appear to be merely a material accommodation, applicable only to worldly affairs. And so, indeed, it does appear to unenlightened humanity. Credit, however, has a wider and more comprehensive function than that usually ascribed to it, and in order to get at the true or spiritual meaning of the word, it is necessary to find out what impels its use.

According to ordinary business standards the extending of credit is an arrangement made to assist an individual or company to meet obligations. Judged according to its volume in so-called normal times, and also by the character of its members, a business is allowed in corresponding measure certain credit, counted as loans or as an extension of time for the payment of debts. This is calculated to relieve financial stress and enable all concerned to recover balance.

While the fundamental functioning of this process is commendable, the accommodation it offers is, nevertheless, open to various abuses, and may even be misused as a cloak for the evasion of just debts. It is well, therefore, to see this situation as the Christian Scientist endeavors to see it. Credit, as viewed through the lens of Christian Science, is seen to be an honest, helpful, co-operative activity designed to prove the presence of abundant good through the realization of the presence and potency of God's laws, which maintain man's perfection at all times. In this endeavor both creditor and debtor are placed in the same position—that of extending credit; for the one to whom money is owed is crediting his brother with honesty, trustworthiness, and honorable motives, while the one owing is crediting his brother with patience, understanding, and confidence. These spiritual qualities constitute true and enduring substance; and as this scientific standpoint is adhered to and the truth realized, these qualities bear fruit. In such a case all are blessed, for the one real debt, namely, the debt of love and gratitude to the Giver of all good, is being paid. The qualities of love and kindness are seen to be true assets in active expression.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 232), "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." As men view business affairs in this "way of Truth and Love," their thought is elevated above the sordid greed for material gain, and credit accommodations will not be used to further mere selfish ends. Credit will then be recognized as the acknowledgment of the presence of abundant supply to be shared by all.

In his epistle to the Romans (13:7, 8) Paul says: "Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . honour to whom honour. Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." Is not this love finding expression when we credit our neighbor with the honorable desire and ability to prove his substantial being as a son of God? It surely is; and in proportion to our endeavor to help him on this scientific basis, we are also helping to free ourselves and all mankind from the lying supposition that there exists anywhere an individual idea unknown to or uncared for by the heavenly Father.

Humanity, if not actuated by a desire for good, must by its sufferings rise above limitation and greed into a purer desire to share unselfishly the fullness of supply, which is here and now present. The Christianly scientific attitude towards business and its legitimate needs will solve all problems of supply and demand, and will ultimately lead to the spiritual and practical solution of the world's economic problems. Trust in God and the understanding of man as His beloved son, complete and ever provided for, are the basis of prosperity, nay, prosperity itself, for trust and understanding are spiritual qualities which surely lead to demonstration and fruition.

So may all profit by the injunction of Christ Jesus (Matthew 7:12), "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets;" and also by Mrs. Eddy's spiritually inspired words given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." Sweet participation in the ideas and qualities of Spirit enables each of us to credit his brother with an abundance of spiritual riches and truly to practice the Golden Rule and render obedience to the law of Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Crédit

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A NOTRE époque, où le désir d'aider ses semblables se marque davantage, on entend si souvent parler de "crédit" qu'on pourrait croire que ce terme désigne un arrangement matériel applicable seulement aux affaires du monde. C'est bien ainsi que le considère l'humanité non éclairée. Néanmoins la fonction du crédit est plus ample et plus compréhensive qu'on ne le croit généralement; et pour saisir le sens véritable ou spirituel de ce terme, il est nécessaire de remonter aux raisons qui poussent les hommes à faire usage du crédit.

D'après les normes commerciales ordinaires, le crédit est un arrangement fait pour aider une personne ou une société à remplir ses obligations. Suivant son chiffre d'affaires en temps normal, comme on dit, et selon la réputation de ses membres, une firme bénéficiera d'un certain crédit, c'est-à-dire qu'on lui consentira des prêts ou qu'on lui accordera un délai raisonnable pour payer ses dettes. Ceci tend à diminuer la tension financière et à permettre aux entreprises en cause de recouvrer leur équilibre.

C'est là au fond un arrangement qui peut être utile; mais il donne lieu à certains abus et sert même parfois de subterfuge pour éviter le paiement de dettes qui devraient être remboursées. Aussi ferons-nous bien d'envisager cette situation comme le Scientiste Chrétien tâche de la voir. Examiné à travers la lentille de la Science Chrétienne, le crédit est une activité honnête, utile, coopérative, destinée à prouver la présence du bien abondant par la réalisation de la présence et de la puissance des lois divines, qui maintiennent en tout temps la perfection de l'homme. Ainsi le créancier et le débiteur sont tous deux placés dans la même position: l'un et l'autre sont contraints de faire crédit. En effet, celui auquel on doit de l'argent attribue à son frère l'honnêteté, la loyauté, les motifs honorables; tandis que celui qui doit attribue à son frère la patience, la compréhension et la confiance. Ces qualités spirituelles constituent la substance véritable et durable; elles portent des fruits lorsqu'on s'attache au point de vue scientifique et réalise la vérité. Dans ce cas, tous sont bénis, car ils paient le seule dette réelle—la dette d'amour et de gratitude envers le Dispensateur de tous les biens. Ils voient que l'amour et la bonté sont des richesses véritables s'exprimant d'une manière active.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 232): "La voie de la justice obtient le droit de passage—la voie de l'Amour et de la Vérité grâce à laquelle toutes nos dettes se règlent, le genre humain est béni et Dieu glorifié." Lorsque les hommes regardent les affaires selon cette "voie de l'Amour et de la Vérité," leur pensée s'élève plus haut que l'âpre désir du gain matériel; et dans ce cas le crédit ne sera point employé à des fins égoïstes. On verra que le crédit consiste à reconnaître la présence des ressources abondantes auxquelles tous peuvent avoir part.

Dans son Épitre aux Romains (13:7, 8), Paul dit: "Rendez à tous ce qui leur est dû: l'impôt, à qui est dû l'impôt; . . . l'honneur, à qui est dû l'honneur. N'ayez de dettes envers personne, si ce n'est l'amour que vous vous devez les uns aux autres; car celui qui aime son prochain a accompli la loi." N'exprimons-nous pas cet amour lorsque nous attribuons à notre prochain le désir honorable et la capacité de prouver son être substantiel en tant que fils de Dieu? Sans doute; et dans la mesure où nous nous efforçons d'aider notre frère sur cette base scientifique, nous contribuons aussi à nous libérer et à affranchir tout le genre humain de la supposition mensongère selon laquelle il existerait quelque part une idée individuelle que le Père céleste ignorerait ou négligerait.

Si l'humanité n'est pas mue par le désir du bien, elle devra s'élever par la souffrance au-dessus des limitations ou de l'avarice, jusqu'au pur désir de partager généreusement la plénitude des ressources présentes ici même et dès maintenant. Une attitude chrétiennement scientifique touchant les affaires et leurs exigences légitimes, résoudra tous les problèmes de l'offre et de la demande et conduira finalement à la solution spirituelle et pratique des problèmes économiques dont le monde se préoccupe. La confiance en Dieu, l'intelligence du fait que l'homme est Son fils bien-aimé, intégral et à jamais pourvu de tout ce qu'il lui faut—voilà la base de la prospérité; mieux encore, c'est la prospérité même, car la confiance et la compréhension sont des qualités spirituelles qui mènent assurément à la démonstration et à la jouissance du bien.

Puissent tous les hommes faire leur profit de cette exhortation de Jésus-Christ (Matthieu 7:12): "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes vous fassent, faites-le leur aussi vous-mêmes; car c'est là la loi et les prophètes;" puissent-ils en outre bénéficier des paroles inspirées que Mrs. Eddy nous donne à la page 518 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les riches en esprit aident les pauvres, étant unis en une grande fraternité, ayant tous le même Principe, ou Père; et béni soit celui qui voit le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui." En participant avec bonheur aux idées et aux qualités de l'Esprit, chacun peut attribuer à son frère l'abondance des richesses spirituelles, pratiquer vraiment la Règle d'or et obéir à la loi de l'Amour.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What We Think of Our Parents

Youth Criticizes and Appreciates—Seeking to Help

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is challenge in the letter from our Executive Editor, published on this page today, and we hope that readers of the Round Table will fly to their typewriters or their fountain pens in reply. We shall print the most interesting replies in future editions of this column.

Our first word today is from an English girl who asks to be anonymous. This request, by the way, we are always ready to grant; only be sure you send in to us, as was so carefully done in this case, your full name and address, not only because the Monitor prints nothing of which it does not know the source, but also because other readers of the Round Table might write letters for you which we want to be able to forward. The subject for discussion that turns up today is: "How Can We Help to Bring Out a Beautiful Relationship Between Ourselves and Our Parents?"

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England

Dear Chairman:

I have read the Round Table discussions with such interest, and been so grateful for them, that it has occurred to me that perhaps I might be able to contribute something myself by way of gratitude.

I have noticed especially some of the problems which seem to come up with our generation, in our relationships with our parents and those of their generation. I am 23 years old, and I think I must be one of the happiest girls you could imagine, for I have surely got the best guardian a girl could wish for. Perhaps it might help some of our readers if I told of a few of the things which go to make such a free and happy relationship.

I think the most important thing is that at no time has Guardian ever sought to control me. This has given me a splendid sense of freedom, so that I have learned to work out my own problems with unqualified reliance upon God, unfettered by "smother love" which always tends to retard growth. In doing this it has always been a joy to me to know that Guardian will never worry or feel afraid for me, because she trusts God always to take care of me, and trusts me to work out any particular problem in the way that I have been taught. In one of my Oxford vacations I went on a bicycling tour with a friend. Deciding to be a really thoughtful ward, I began by scribbling a postcard each day letting Guardian know that we were having a good time. One day she received a postcard worded something like this, "All well; we do our longest run today," and then silence for nearly a week, after which I suddenly remembered and wrote again. Guardian's only comment was, "I was beginning to wonder what a responsible guardian would do—but your letter came today and saved the situation."

In connection with this point I remember with gratitude that, although showing a vital interest in anything I tell her about myself and my surroundings, Guardian is never curious or prying. The result of this is, of course, that I gladly and willingly tell her about my doings. I have never been afraid, ever, to come to her if I have made a mistake or done anything wrong, because I know that while she will never condone the wrong, she will always stand by me, and that will help me more than anything else to rectify the wrong and put it behind me.

I have noticed in some of the letters to the Round Table that we "twenties" seem often to regret that our parents do not keep as abreast of the times and in touch with vital issues as we should like them to. Guardian is possessed of an insatiable thirst for knowledge. I have noticed that she is always eager to learn from whoever she comes in contact with, and quick to assimilate. I was once with her when she accosted a man in a uniform she did not know, and asked him what he was. I don't know who enjoyed himself most, the man telling her about himself, or Guardian hearing about something quite new. During the Jubilee celebrations our car was in a traffic jam behind a coster's cart, in the back of which sat a man with a very jolly red face and a medal-besprinkled chest. Guardian would not be denied, and I hung out of the window and asked him about the medals, to his huge delight. The Christian Science Monitor and The Times form an important part of her daily reading, and I have certainly never found my guardian "behind the times" or dull to talk to. It is probably because of this that I cannot think of her as belonging to any particular generation, and she is at home with all ages. I find her the best person in the world with whom to have hilarious fun, to discuss world conditions, or to whom to go in trouble.

There must be lots more of us who have really splendid parents or guardians, and I hope they will let us hear about them.

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From a young married woman living in California come the following paragraphs which give another side to the picture. It might well be entitled a warning to parents who give way to domestic inharmony:

California

Dear Chairman:

The relations of parent and child present many problems—needless ones really. If each realized that he or she is an individual being, not owning nor belonging to any human being, but under the requirement always of working out his own salvation, how much tolerance would result. Where love, unselfishness and consideration govern the thoughts of each member of a household, there you will find a happy family.

I come from one of the so-called broken homes, my parents being divorced when I was a small child. Yet in spite of the divorce they continued to quarrel, to hate, and to search out opportunities to hurt each other. We children were like bumper states. If we strove for peace, for the sake of peace, we were accused of taking the opposite side. As we have grown older we have realized the futility of trying to enter into their problems, and all of us have got away from them as fast as we could, even though we have been abused for it and called ungrateful. Yet even now a little more love on the part of everyone would help tremendously to counteract the effects of many years of inharmony.

In fact, in this as in the case of every other human problem, a higher spiritual sense, a greater respect for, and use of, such qualities as love, honesty, justice, tolerance, charity would bring great changes and improvements.

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Our third "speaker" today is, like the first, a young woman in England. And as in the case of the paragraphs from California just quoted, the following is part of a longer letter, more of which will be included in the Round Table from time to time:

Sussex, England

Dear Chairman:

Partly from my own experience I would say that one of the greatest gifts which parents can give to their children in these days is independence of thought and action.

I do not imply by this a lack of discipline or excessive freedom, neither do I mean that parents should cease to guide their children. Rather do I mean that parents should allow their young people to think things out for themselves, offering counsel where it seems right to do so. For example, I have seen young people turn from religion, simply because it was forced upon them, regardless of what they personally thought about it. I certainly believe that young people respect things more when they are allowed independence of thought to judge for themselves whether a thing is worth while or not.

And with this independence there should also be allowed a certain respect by parents for their children's private affairs. This just amounts to trusting them, and parents will find that their son or daughter will thus become a more willing confidant. In fact, family life is a much happier affair, when everyone, parents and children alike, love and respect one another because of implicit trust that they will "play the game."

Any suggestion that family life in its true sense should be done away with is to be deplored. The finest qualities of parenthood always have and always will be one of the strongest bulwarks against social disaster. It manifests such qualities as unselfishness, courage, love, understanding and tenderness, which reach beyond the portals of the human home and tend toward the establishment on earth of one universal family.

This same love which is born of trust and respect, creates true discipline and we need this quality in man, for as we enter into freedom by progressive thinking, so do we need to discipline that freedom so that it governs our lives in the right direction.

I should now like to say how extremely grateful I am for this opportunity of expressing my opinions to the Monitor, whose keen viewpoint on world affairs I have always deeply appreciated and which has taught me much.

If you could spare us a regular column I think it would be a grand idea if we young people could have a permanent Round Table conference. The Mail Bag has already proved in a very great measure what a help this can be, for personal touch with those in other countries teaches one much more than all the history or geography books can ever impart.

I am just 25 years of age and work in the office of a large motor service company.

(Miss) W. M.

Courtesy of Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

Seniors of the Friends' Central School Doing Mural Painting

There is something grand about having a large wall space to cover with paint, and mural painting provides just that. This form of art has been found a splendid means of releasing young student artists, stretching their wings, enabling them to think in terms of color and design. The girl in the flowered smock is at work on a design of unusual interest, much of it hinting of the strangely impersonal equipment found in the chemical and physical laboratories. Test tubes, beakers, Bunsen burners, chemical formulae, are played against the larger framework of the high tension power line tower, with a flare for contrast and balance. The girl at the left seems to have captured her inspiration from the gymnasium and athletic field. This work is part of a major course in art given at the Friends' Central School.

A Challenge to Youth

June 1, 1935.

To the Editor of the Youth Round Table:

The news reels recently covered the visit of a young American girl and a young American boy to the United States Capitol. It was an official visit. They had written prize essays on government, in a national school contest, and this was their award. They were bright, alert, poised youths, and in their news-reel interview with Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives, seemed quite at home.

"What would you do," asked Speaker Byrns, turning to the girl, "if you were President of the United States?"

She replied in substance: If I were President of the United States I would have all natural resources controlled by the Government, spend less money on armaments and devote the savings to better schools and better housing.

"And what would you do," asked the Speaker, turning to the boy, "if you were President of the United States?"

He replied in substance: If I were President of the United States I would ask Congress to pack up and go home!

Is this, I should like to ask the Monitor's Youth Round Table, a true reflection of the contrasting social viewpoints of the American girl and the American boy?

(Signed) The Executive Editor

Politeness—More Than Words

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY we had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a little girl who seems naturally to be polite and well-mannered. Her speech is courteous, kindly and thoughtful because she really wants to be that way, or, better still, she *is* that way. She likes everyone, she feels kindly toward them. She likes to do things for others because she likes people.

One wonders when they meet a child of this sort why politeness should ever have to seem strained or automatic. One wonders also if the average parent, when complaining that his child is unmannerly, might not mean that he forgets to say "please" or "thank you" and resorts occasionally to slang and careless speech.

What a difference between this sort of politeness and the natural politeness of the little girl!

A parent may, indeed, consistently demand a child to speak politely and in parrotlike phrases. The parent may imagine that as long as the child responds to this treatment, he is getting somewhere with his social training. But does not this confuse the issue of real politeness in the child's thought?

The essence of true courtesy is much more than a matter of phraseology. It is a matter of the spirit and of the heart. It has to do with good feeling and with good intentions.

I have in mind a child who becomes very irritated when his mother refuses a "please" request. "But I said please, Mother," he insists. "Don't you understand I said please?" He cannot understand why the "please" doesn't work.

Learning from example takes much deeper root than learning from social forms. If the parents speak pleasantly and courteously to each other, to the child, and to those about him, remembering to say "please" and "thank you," it is bound to register.

As the child grows older and becomes more socially minded, he will realize for himself the difference between really wanting to say "please" and "thank you" and the saying of it because it is the thing to do.

We like the attitude of the modern mother, who instead of nagging at her child to conform to this and that social form, takes the trouble to explain the "why" of it all.

Every great man and woman who has really touched the hearts of humanity deeply, has done so through the heart and the spirit, rather than through any system of social forms.

The teacher whom the children all admire is really polite, and just, and fair to them. The home that is a real heritage for the children, then, is the one where we find soft speech, kindly thoughts and helpful deeds blossoming naturally there.

Summer Courses

Scheduled for Teachers
Amherst, Mass.

Seventeen cities and towns, from North Adams to Fall River, will be class centers in an augmented statewide program of forty-nine summer courses for teachers. These professional improvement courses are offered by the State Department of Education. Four State teachers colleges will be class centers. Twenty courses are scheduled in a residence program at Fitchburg, two at North Adams and Westfield, and six at Worcester. All of these courses carry credit toward the degree of bachelor of science in education. The subjects range from educational methods and psychology to more general academic subjects in the fields of literature, history, economics, and natural science. A bulletin describing the summer program in detail is available for distribution at the University Extension office at the State House.

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Eight Weeks of Art Study
Chicago

Eight weeks of intensive art study are offered during the summer at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, which maintains its faculty of 33 professional artist teachers during these summer sessions enrolling July 1 at the Academy's twelfth floor studios at 18 South Michigan Avenue. A special two-week normal art course, carefully evolved to include that which will be most useful to the teacher of art in the preparation of primary and secondary school outlines, will start July 15, and classes conducted for high school students will meet twice a week during the summer months. The curriculum includes all the practical and technical courses regularly offered by the academy, and features simplified teaching methods as well as a timeliness which is so important in the commercial art fields. Illustration, cartooning, stage arts, normal art, drawing and painting, fashion illustration, dress design, interior decoration, industrial and commercial design will be taught at both day and evening classes.

What Books Do Children Like?

Junior Book Club Helps Them to Form Opinions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Junior Book Club, with its selected best books of the month for boys and girls of various ages, has met with welcome in English schools. Headmistresses tell Miss M. C. Carey, the secretary, who visits the schools, that it is an enormous saving of time to them to have the graded list of books sent each month. They file these lists for reference. Books for juniors are not reviewed at any length except at Christmas, and in any case, the teachers have not time to read the books before they pass them on to the boys and girls. The English master of a boys' school goes to the Junior Book Club once or twice each term, and from their lists buys all the books the school requires.

Young people show their appreciation by entering heartily into the activities of the Book Club. They select books from the graded lists either through their own library committees or by the votes of the scholars who read them on the school notice board. They write reviews of the books they read for "Young Opinion," the magazine of the Junior Book Club, and they give their opinions in letters and articles.

Both teachers and the Book Club are learning a good deal from these opinions. They are finding out the kind of books boys and girls of different ages like—and why! They have discovered what is wrong with modern school stories, and they now know that many young people do not like illustrated books because "they do not give you the picture you expect." Many headmistresses will not allow school stories in their school, and the wisdom of this decision is confirmed by the children: because, as one twelve-year-old wrote, "it gives you such a wrong impression, and when you go to school you are disappointed that the exciting things do not happen."

Useful Hint

M. H. C., who is "12 years, 3 months old," gives a useful hint to writers for young people:

> The chapters are conveniently short, so that there is always a place to stop near at hand, whereas in some books the chapter drags on incessantly for pages and pages.

The children love "real" stories. Elizabeth Bridge (13½ years) writes: "One is inclined to think that no child on earth could have so many adventures and possess such a convenient parent." And from Barbara Todd (15 years) comes this comment:

> I think 'Jake the Dog' is a very true representation of a dog's world, and as far as possible, his feelings. Unlike so many animal books, Jake is not given human thoughts and sensations. He has only a dog's intelligence and does not understand all that is said to him, only special words. Also, the whole book is written in the minutest detail; the feel of the grasses; the smell of dust on the road, small things that are important to a dog."

The teachers are glad of the opportunity the reviewing gives of developing the critical faculty in their pupils. The younger boys and girls are much influenced by the reviews of those a little older than themselves.

On the Selection Committee of the Junior Book Club, are Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide; Miss Ethel Strudwick, High Mistress of St. Paul's Girls' School; Canon H. R. T. Sheppard; and Dr. C. A. Alington, formerly Headmaster of Eton. Miss Carey, the organizing secretary, was for 14 years editor of the "Guider," the magazine of the Girl Guides; and Miss Eleanor Graham the literary secretary, has worked both in a publisher's office and in a famous bookseller's. She also writes children's books herself.

Up to about the age of eight years, boys and girls like the same books, it is found, but after that there is a sharp division in their tastes. The boys go straight on to exciting things—flying and adventures; they will read quite stiff books if they are about things in which they are interested. The girls read books about animals, and school stories.

Gap in Books for Girls

A gap in the flow of books for girls occurs between the ages of 12 to 14 years. Girls are a little chary of trying historical novels, and few books are published as in America, for the college type of girl. Some teachers find it most difficult to provide the girl of 16 years with reading matter. There are head-mistresses who think that girls should be allowed to read anything, but they are not sure that the parents would agree. They, therefore, cannot choose for the girls modern novels without discrimination, or even biographies and books of travel.

"Young Opinion" bids fair to become one of the most popular of school magazines, for it is also doing for art, music, and films, what it is doing for books. The young people are their own critics.

They are forming links through the Book Club with young readers all over the world. A girl in a Ceylon girls' school writes to "Young Opinion:" "We who read the classics do not find them long-winded as does Charterhouse, neither do we think with the writer on 'Holiday Tasks' in 'Young Opinion' that Dickens is a fool."

Dinah Williams, age 10½, who lives in Otapo, New Zealand, lends all the books she gets from the Junior Book Club to a Maori boys' school, and she "hopes that the Maori boys will be able to join some day." Jean Holloway (15½) who is a member of the New York Junior Literary Guild, writes on "School Stories for Girls in America" in answer to an opinion expressed in "Young Opinion." The New York Junior Literary Guild and the Junior Book Club keep in close touch with each other, exchanging books sometimes, for the young people of both countries often like the same books.

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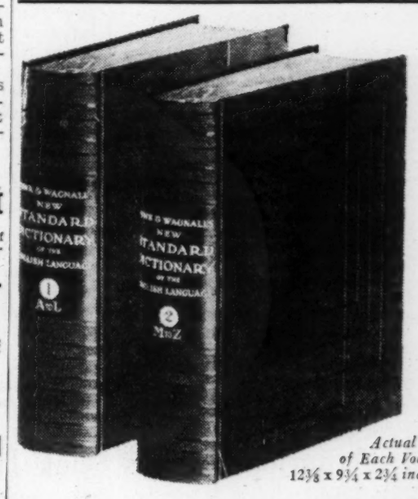

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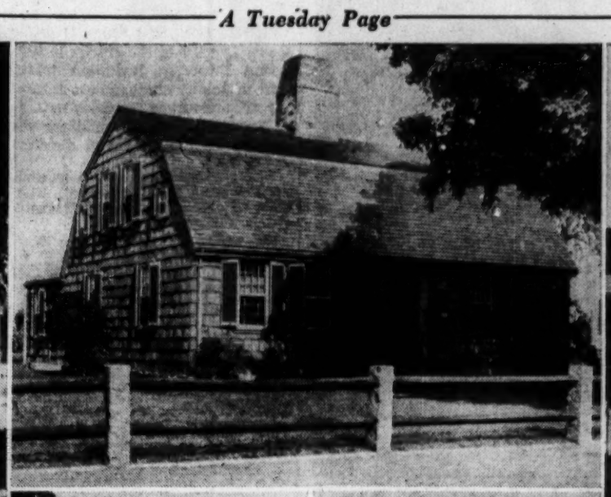
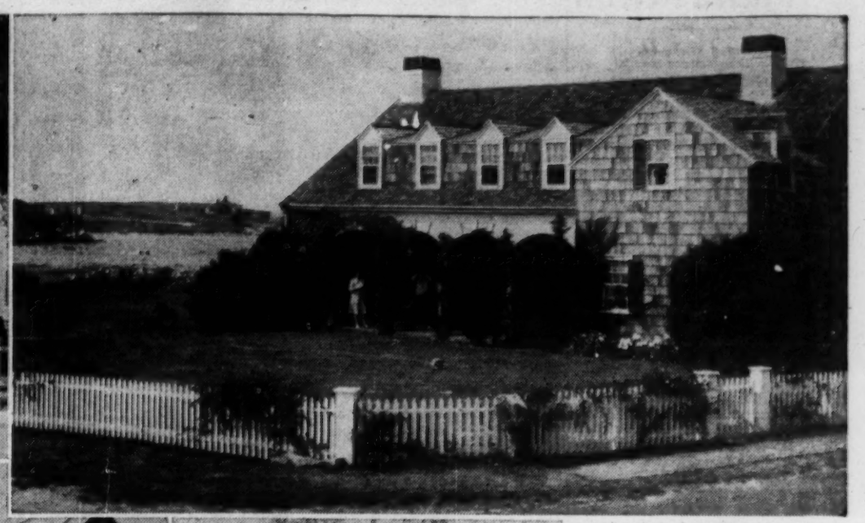
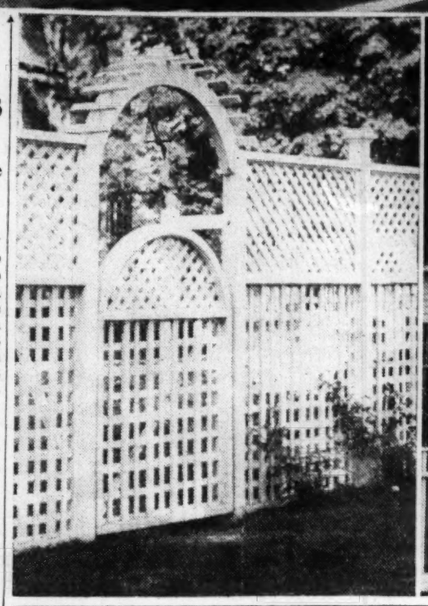
Fencing One's Domain—For Beauty and Privacy

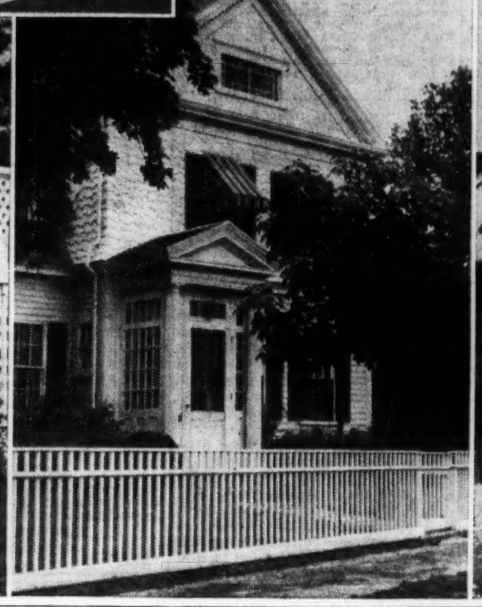
Gardening

A Tuesday Page









Courtesy Rusticraft Fence Co.; and Security Fence Co., from Cyclone Fence Co.; By a Staff Photographer

A Few of the Styles of Fence Available. Upper Row, Left—Ornate Type, Suitable for Large Place. Center—Early American and Charmingly Informal. Right—This Picket Fence, Festooned With Climbing Roses, May Be Seen at Woods Hole on Cape Cod. Lower Row, Left—Lattice Fence That Screens Off a Clothes Drying Yard. It Also Provides Privacy. Left Center — Another Version of the Picket Fence. Right Center — Rustic Style Fence Made of Woven Saplings. Right—Iron Pickets With a Decorative Gate Protect the Grounds and Delightfully Frame the View for the Passer-By and the Home Owner

Many Styles In Fences

Can Be Chosen to Frame Or Shut Out a View

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FENCES are useful. They also can add grace and beauty to one's domain. Not only can they define the boundaries of the lawn, but they can give privacy—an increasingly desirable thing in most localities as towns develop. Though the fence may be made of wrought iron, of wire, or of pickets, it can also serve as the basis of a screening enclosure as shrubs can be planted inside it.

The desire for seclusion—and for the beauty which privacy aids—is not the only need which the enclosure helps to meet. Perhaps the greatest one, and almost certainly the greatest in homes where there are children, is the desire for their safety. Small pets may be kept in by it, too.

After it has been determined that a fence is desirable, the bewildered house owner faces a wide array of types of fencing. There are many. The costs vary, and so does the length of service one may expect.

While utility is one of the prime considerations, nevertheless, because of the great number of fencings, it is possible to select one which will be in harmony with the style of architecture. One can use the picket fence for colonial houses; post and rail fences for country estates; wrought iron for stately houses; woven rustic wood palings for informal homes of any size; wire or lawn fences for smaller houses, and chain link for large estates which find protection imperative. With all these styles from which to choose, it is obvious the type of fence can easily enhance the beauty of the home.

The type of enclosure called lawn fencing is made of galvanized wires, woven in meshes, square or oblong, and usually finished with a scallop at the top which is called a scroll. These fences vary in quality according to the size of the wire, the closeness of the wires, and the method of erection. As in all fences, the posts must be sturdy, and they may be either of metal or of wood. Because this structure is the least expensive of all those suitable for use around a town home, it is very popular. If it is purchased for the purpose of keeping the children in the yard, it is an economy to buy the type which has a double number of wires at the bottom portion, thus making the meshes so small that the children cannot stand on the wires.

The galvanizing on such fences will stand up for some time in clean air, but near industrial centers where the atmosphere is polluted it will chip off. Therefore, painting is essential. Length of service which a lawn fence will give varies from eight to twenty years—and a great share of longevity is due to consistent painting.

Chain link fencing, with its diagonal mesh, is known to everyone, and is often thought of only in connection with industrial plants. But in neighborhoods where protection is needed, it is invaluable. The galvanized type needs painting, just as does any other galvanized surface. Another variety is the ordinary steel link fencing with a coating of copper welded on it. This has the advantage that it need not be painted, for it oxidizes to a dull green, and bushes can be grown against it without having to be disturbed for fence painting.

Among the metal fences, wrought iron is unquestionably the aristocrat. For the simple house, the pickets may be plain and light in weight. The larger, more elaborate house will need larger pickets, more closely spaced and will undoubtedly require ornamental post tops and scrolls or other ornamentation between the double rails. Added elaboration in house architecture can be matched by wrought iron until the gates with their great dignity are achieved.

Among the wood fences, a type which has been introduced within comparatively recent years, is the woven rustic. This fence is composed of chestnut or cedar saplings, about an inch in diameter. They are placed side by side and are held together by wire woven in and out at the tops of the saplings. Or they may be nailed onto rails or attached to them by wire. This rustic fencing comes in panels and is nailed to the posts which are set in readiness.

The sapling pickets may be placed side by side with no space between or with as much as two inches intervening. The pickets may be whole or split lengthwise into two pieces, called half-rounds. It is important to see to it that the wire and nails used in these fences be noncorrosive, for one of the main advantages of this wooden fence is that no upkeep is necessary.

Just as wrought iron fences are most desirable when there are lovely scenes to be framed, so the woven wood fence will make delightful privacy and shut out traffic. They make possible an outdoor eating place. Service buildings and laundries may be screened from neighbors. Standard heights range from eighteen inches to six feet six inches.

The main item of upkeep is painting. This should be done every year. Paint for the job will cost about ten cents a foot, and paint and labor will total about 25 cents a foot.

Effective Stone Paths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

THE wide popularity of rock gardening throughout the horticultural-minded countries has blinded many of us to any other use of stones in creating our garden pictures. This is to be regretted, too, for we have no more artistic walk than stone paths and steps, which not only add beauty to the scene, but when correctly used give an impression of strength and stability to the entire composition. Another feature of the stone path usually overlooked is the low cost of maintenance.

Stones for a walk should be reasonably flat in shape with one surface, at least, smooth enough to insure a comfortable walking area. No unbreakable rule can be laid down as to color of stones, though it is well to remember that accessories of this nature should be subordinated to the plant material which will be used in the finished picture. This universally accepted principle of landscape art will, if it is made a part of one's program, lead away from the bizarre effects sometimes seen where the rock work is the predominating note in the composition.

Unless the garden is quite formal, the stone walk should be given the beauty of graceful curves. This does not mean, of course, that it should twist into agonizing bends, for such a path is too obvious even if it were useful. On the other hand, it should curve enough to produce a pleasing effect without calling especial attention to itself, a happy medium that is reached when the lines of the path lead the eye in the desired direction, yet do it without obvious intent. Whether the walk is straight, as is often the case in formal gardens, or constructed along the lines recommended in the foregoing, it may be broadened out to form a paved terrace where space and planting details permit. Such a terrace will break up the lines of a long walk and also furnish a beginning toward that outdoor living room which is the dream of every gardener.

For convenience, stone walks may be divided into two kinds—broken and inclosed. In the latter the stones are placed close enough to each other to permit the joints being cemented together. This produces a rather stiff effect only acceptable in formal plantings. The broken construction usually gives more opportunities for artistry on the gardener's part and is quite essential in an informal garden. Among other things, it offers planting space in the open joints for the use of many a low-growing plant, thereby getting away from the stiffness so often observed in walks. These tiny plants not only relieve the formality of stone by their pleasing verdure, but add gay color to the scene during their periods of flowering. The list of plants suited to these conditions is much too long to be included in these notes, but a few good ones are the New Zealand bur (Acaena microphylla), (Arenaria verna, the turfing daisy (Chrysanthemum tchitachewi), the low-growing sedums and the prostrate thymes. In fact, the planting of a broken-jointed stone walk may be made one of the most thrilling adventures in the entire range of gardening.

C. W. WOOD

Hobbies and Hints

Home-Made Bird Sanctuary That Gives Joy to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Friends:

It was kind of our editor to inform us that it is not necessary to write very much in order to contribute to the "Hobbies and Hints."

I can't begin to tell you how eagerly I await Tuesday's Monitor and how greatly all the garden hints are appreciated. I, too, love to garden. My great hobby, though, is birds.

A little over four years ago I started feeding the birds, and the joy that I have since experienced would fill a book. This joy is wrapped up in a small piece of ground about 20 feet deep and 30 feet wide, situated at the rear of the house with a lovely concrete wall and steps, retaining the upper level as the ground slopes downward. On the south side there is a garage and a small tool house built of steel. Along the rear is a fine grape arbor with an angle iron top, and on the north end I placed a bird perch made of branches cut from an old hydrangea tree and painted them white. They look like birch, and it's fun to see the birds searching for insects.

Just next to this is a tall catalpa tree bordered with a row of apple tree branches extending to the porch at right angles upon which some scarlet runners have grown, thereby inducing the humming birds to come nearer the windows. A glass enclosed porch, from which I watch the birds hourly, completes the outline. There is seldom a dull moment.

In this sanctuary there are two baths raised on tile piping for the safety of the birds, and another one, a large shallow galvanized pan sunken in the ground at the foot of the make-believe birch, surrounded by some large stones.

Two bluebird houses, covered with red and white brick shingles to match our house, were erected on two-inch iron pipes seven feet above the ground. Scarlet runners cover these pipes in summer making a very pretty effect. Around the garden there are three lovely suet feeders made by a dear friend, and there is also a large concrete urn with a deep cover inverted, which always contains grain, cake, raisins, and all kinds of food.

One day I was possessed with the idea of bringing the birds to the window, so into the attic I went on a treasure hunt and returned with a nice old flag pole. So determined was I to complete the idea before the family returned home, I would have used a perfectly good curtain pole had it been necessary. With the head of a large spike and a hammer, I vigorously nicked the pole for clinging convenience. About 18 inches from the top, a hole was drilled to slip in about eight inches of a small round stick for a perch and the same thing was repeated another 18 inches lower. Some chicken wire was cupped around the pole just at each perch to hold plenty of suet and cake. A painted tin plate was slipped on the pole from the bottom up, even with the window sill, to hold the baby chick feed and other seeds. Although the ground was already frozen I managed to get the pole in far enough and then to fasten it to the window with two strips of wood.

No wonder the birds flocked to it, such a patriotic portable station! The downy woodpecker was its first visitor. About 20 tree sparrows feed at this pole daily and I have had wonderful times watching them. They are very scrappy, and although there is plenty of food there at all times, they are constantly chasing the woodpeckers from the suet feeders, or are trying to take possession of the sunflower kits. A large number of juncos were also present on snowy days.

I have two odd feeders hanging on a clothesline that stretches from the garage to the tree. They are shaped exacty like lunch kits, the ends and the bottom being made of wood while the sides and the roll top are two pieces of brick shingle riveted together. Before tacking to the frame I cut a two-inch hole in one side, and drilled a small hole in each end near the top to run a wire through. Have the two ends meet, twist them securely together and form a strong hook for hanging. If the line is left a little slack, squirrels will not care to bother the feeder. Fill it with sunflower seeds and see what will happen.

The nuthatches and the chickadees fairly live in these feeders in winter. I have often watched them collide in mid-air, flying to and fro. They would come for a seed, take it to the catalpa and hack it until opened. At times two downy woodpeckers play hide-and-seek around it. A nuthatch suddenly darts down after a falling seed, and the other day I actually saw a nuthatch passing a sunflower seed to its mate. Chickadees swinging on the long dried beans of the catalpa—such antics!

Mrs. F. W. M.

(To be continued)

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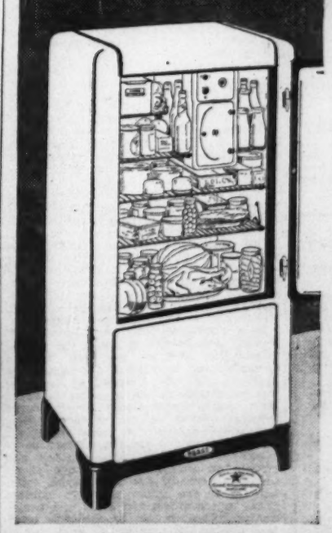

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LeRoy Parmelee Called Hopeless When a Recruit

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When LeRoy Earl Parmelee was starting out on his professional career as a baseball pitcher, he was so wild out there in the box, that the late John J. McGraw, a shrewd judge of diamond talent who at that time was still manager of the New York Giants, stamped the youngster as a hopeless case. McGraw discovered him pitching with the Salem club in the old New England League and was attracted by his terrific speed and a curve that was almost unhitable, on the few occasions it was thrown near the plate. His control was so far off center that several major league scouts passed him up.

McGraw, however, could vision that big right-hander as a future great boxman. He could see that fast ball blazing down the middle and the batter swinging after the ball had smacked into the catcher's mitt. He could see the sluggers reaching in vain for that curve. With these visions, he sent Parmelee off to Toledo, hoping that Casey Stengel, then manager of that American Association club, would be able to teach the youngster something about control.

Nearly Became Outfielder

Stengel tried hard, but got very little results. In fact, Parmelee looked hopeless to him and he had about decided to give the big fellow a trial in the outfield, when McGraw recalled the rookie late in the season.

In 1930 Parmelee was with Newark in the International League, still the property of the Giants, but still some distance from being a star pitcher. At Newark he improved considerably and was again taken back into the National League. Finally, McGraw decided that the right-hander had acquired all the control he ever would acquire, which wasn't enough, and shipped him off to Columbus. He had two other brief spells under McGraw in 1931 and 1932, but the Giants' veteran leader had practically given up the youngster as hopeless.

While all of this was taking place, Bill Terry was playing first base for the Giants and keeping his eyes open. Bill rarely missed an opportunity to improve his knowledge of the game and it is just as well he didn't, because in June of 1932, McGraw retired from active leadership of the team and Terry was appointed to succeed him.

Terry didn't quite feel toward Parmelee the way McGraw had. Memphis Bill thought that just a little more of the right kind of coaching would turn Parmelee into a great pitcher. So thinking, Terry called him back toward the end of the '32 campaign and gave him special attention.

What Parmelee did through the 1933 race is well known. He turned almost overnight from a wild rookie into a winning pitcher with the Giants. Hubbell, Fitzsimmons, Schumacher and Parmelee formed Terry's famous Big Four pitching staff, a staff that led the Giants to a pennant and world championship that year.

Out Most of Season

Last season the New York team was handicapped in a number of ways, but probably Terry's biggest loss was Parmelee, who was forced onto the inactive list in April and did not return until the season was more than half over. With the Big Four broken up, the Giants couldn't succeed. They held the lead through most of the race, but in the final week slumped and finished second to the St. Louis Cardinals.

This season Parmelee is back in stride and so are the Giants. The big right-hander is mowing down opposing batsmen with monotonous regularity. His control is good, but rival batters know that an occasional ball goes wild and therefore cannot afford to take a "toe hold" up at the plate. Getting hit with one of Roy Parmelee's fast balls is not exactly the way to enjoy an afternoon.

Parmelee's build enables him to pitch often and pitch hard. "Tarzan" his teammates call him, and rightly so. He is over six feet tall and weighs in the neighborhood of 190 pounds when on the mound. Ask National League players what pitcher is the hardest to hit in the pinch and more often than not they will say Parmelee.

Watch this boy Parmelee. He is a great pitcher now and is still improving. He apparently lacks the color of some great boxmen, but when it comes to the business of straight pitching, Mr. Parmelee is one of the best.

Bears Sign Mucha

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Charles (Chuck) Mucha, 202-pound guard from the University of Washington, has signed a contract with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League.

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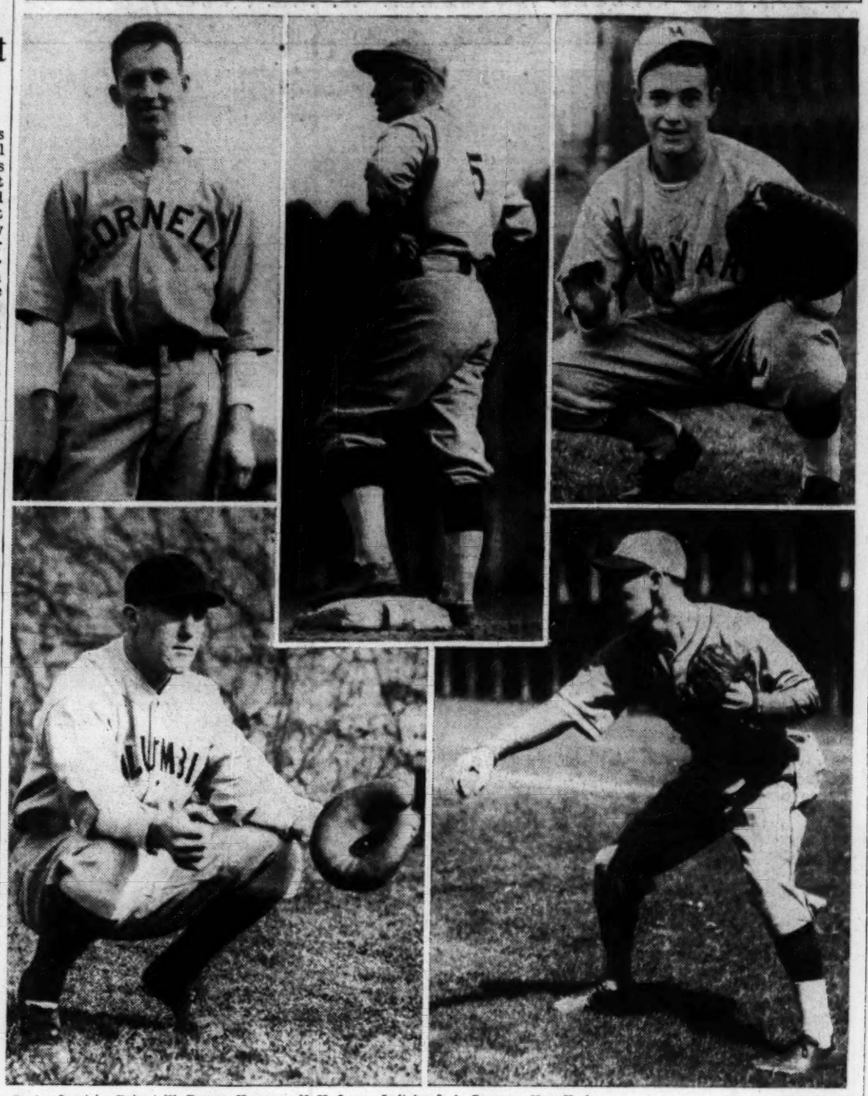
Diamond Stars of Eastern Colleges



Center Inset by Robert W. Brown, Hanover, N. H. Lower Left by J. A. Sprague, New York

Some of the Players in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Upper, Left to Right—Capt. William D. Dugan '35, Cornell; Capt. William B. Clark '35, Dartmouth; Capt. Richard Maguire '36, Harvard. Lower, Left to Right—Capt. Edward A. Brominski '35, Columbia; Andrew W. Barton '36, Pennsylvania

Dartmouth, Champion, Watches Struggle for Second Place

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth's varsity baseball team is seated comfortably on the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League throne for 1935, while the other unfortunates struggle for remaining positions. Most interesting is the late spurt of Yale which threatens to displace Harvard for runnerup position.

This Eli uprising might carry the second-place dispute right into the annual series with the Crimson and further enhance the importance of that affair. To achieve this double climax, the Eli will have to beat Princeton at Yale Saturday, and in the meantime the Tigers must triumph against Harvard at Boston, Thursday.

Big Jeff Tesreau, who once sported the uniform of the New York Giants and pitched great ball for them, and who today has grown to occupy proportions calling for two seats on any bench, presented the Eastern League with a splendid college ball team. The Green has only one game left to play—that with Cornell—and has lost only one game in the league season. That defeat came from the bats of the now-rapidly advancing Elis.

The other games left to be played in the league are the two games between Pennsylvania and Cornell on Thursday and Friday. If the Penn coach should elect to use Andy Barton, in both games with Cornell, the Penn pitcher will have bettered the record of Bob Miller, Dartmouth pitcher last year, who worked in 11 of the 12 games played.

This season Dartmouth men hold most of the individual honors to date which include, batting, stolen bases, home runs, pitching and strikeouts by pitcher. Of the team averages so far, Dartmouth leads in fielding and stolen bases.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	18	.609
Chicago	24	18	.571
Cleveland	24	19	.558
Detroit	24	20	.545
Boston	23	22	.511
Washington	21	24	.467
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
St. Louis	13	28	.317

Results June 10

No games scheduled.

O'Connor Wins Again

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Johnny O'Connor, professional at the Sagamore Country Club, Bolton Landing, won his third northeastern New York P. G. A. golf tournament when he turned in scores of 70, 74, for a 144 total over the western turnpike course at Guilderland, near Albany, yesterday. Eddie Schultz of Troy Country Club took second place in the 36-hole play. He chalked up scores of 74, 72 for a total of 146.

Hub Team Wins in Yarmouth

YARMOUTH, N. S., June 11 (AP)—The Boston Royal Giants yesterday won their third baseball game since arriving in Nova Scotia by defeating Yarmouth Gateways 14-6 in a natal day game.

Ten Guesses (8)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes.
2—No; they are in Soviet Russia.
3—Yes.
4—No; this is the name of the capital. The Emperor's name is Haile Selassie. (Before Nov. 2, 1930, he was known as Ras Taffari Makonnen.)
5—No; a "knot" is a measurement of speed, not distance. It means "one nautical mile per hour."
6—No; of coal.
7—Yes; a yard is 36 inches, and a meter is 39.37 inches.
4—No; the largest is Reno, with 20,909.
9—No; this name is applied to Ireland.
10—No; between 1920 and 1930 California increased its population 65.7 per cent, and Florida increased 51.6 per cent.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 11, 1910

WOLTER'S home run, which came when Ty Cobb slipped on wet grass in center field attempting to catch a routine fly ball, gave New York a 4-to-3 triumph over Detroit in the American League. The Highlanders thereby retained first place in the standing. Vaughn kept six Detroit hits scattered.

Germany Defeats Italy

BERLIN, July 11 (AP)—Germany eliminated Italy yesterday, 4 to 1, in the quarterfinal round of the European zone Davis Cup eliminations and will meet Australia in the round before the finals. Heiner Henkel defeated S. Mangold of Italy, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, while Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm accounted for Giorgio de Stefani, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Australia Defeats France

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Australia clinched a victory over France in the European zone Davis Cup eliminations today when Jack Crawford, the No. 1 Australian player, defeated Christian Boussus of France, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Varsity Club Re-elects Floyd

RICHARD C. FLOYD of Brookline has been re-elected president of the Harvard Varsity Club, which is composed of nearly 1000 members who have won their "H" in sports while at Harvard. The club also elected Bob Haley, captain and quarterback on Harvard's 1935 football team, as vice-president. Haley succeeds Herman Gundlach, captain of the 1934 football team, who will be graduated this month. George Owen Jr., former captain of the Boston Bruins hockey team and nine-letter man in Harvard athletics, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Graduate members elected to the executive board are G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Edgar N. Wrightington and Delmar Leighton. New undergraduate members elected to the board are Richard Maguire, captain of the baseball team, and Fred Moseley, captain of the hockey team and halfback on the football eleven.

* * *

New England Canoe Events—Definite plans for the first regatta, water circus and illuminated carnival of the New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., to be conducted on the Charles River north of Spring Street Bridge at West Roxbury and Dedham, on June 22 and 23, were announced in bulletins mailed with entry blanks to representatives of Greater Boston clubs and outlying canoeing centers. Entries close June 20.

The events for the opening day, June 22, consist of canoe-filling contest, single-blade single cedar shell, tilting, single-blade tandem canvas canoe, ladies' canoe-filling contest, rescue race, ladies' cedar shell four, hand-paddle race and tub race. In the evening a decorated illuminated water parade in four divisions will proceed up the river to Spring Street Bridge, supported by an ERA band concert.

Sunday events include rookey race, ladies' hand-paddle race, tilting finals, single-blade single canvas canoe, ladies' tilting race, canoe-filling battle royal, ladies' single-blade tandem canvas canoe, and exhibitions in kayak racing and log rolling. First and second prizes will be awarded in all events. The water sports program will take place at the metropolitan district new beach and the M. D. C. will furnish a band concert on Sunday.

In a statement from Commodore J. P. Veader, it is pointed out that the annual membership dues in the New England Canoe Racing Association are such as to enable all persons, qualified as amateurs and interested in canvas canoe or cedar shell racing, water sports, novelty canoe events, camping, fishing, cruising, sailing and kindred activities, to participate in the long list of events for the summer, to be concluded with a 10-mile marathon and regatta on Columbus Day. Young people under 18 years of age are afforded membership in the junior class, to embrace Scout organizations and such, and women are permitted to join as associate members without the necessity of being related to an active member. The N. E. C. R. A. executive headquarters are 173 Lincoln Street, Boston.

Doubleheader Tomorrow—The Braves and St. Louis Cardinals, present champions of the baseball world, are scheduled to play a doubleheader tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock.

* * *

Brown to Play Harvard—Harvard and Brown will play the second game of their annual series at Soldiers Field at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Harvard won the first game played at Providence on May 30 by a score of 3-0. Bill Lincoln holding Brown to three hits as he pitched shutout ball. Ambrose J. Murray, the Brown pitcher, hooked up with Lincoln in a real mound battle, holding the Crimson batters to six hits and Harvard scored all three runs in one inning, in the sixth.

* * *

Here and There—The father-and-daughter golf tourney, scheduled to start today at Weston G. C., has been postponed until September . . . Hobey Hyde of the Hartford (Conn.) Golf Club reached the final round of the New England tennis championship yesterday, beating Albert Horton 3d of Providence, 6—1, 9—7 . . . Rain prevented play in the third round of the Massachusetts tennis doubles tourney at Longwood yesterday . . . The Boston Y. M. C. A. Softball League schedule will open tomorrow with Hyde Park Y facing the Huntington Avenue Y team on a new court near the Huntington Avenue tennis courts . . . Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., reported to have won the New England women's tennis title, has only reached the final round. She will have to wait for her chance at the title until Mrs. William Martin of Boston and Esther Edwards of Bridgeport play off their semifinal match within the next two weeks . . . Dorothy Hunter Whittemore of Brae Burn, medalist in the Massachusetts golf tourney last week, yesterday scored a round of 41—41—82 in the women's Eastern championship in Pennsylvania. Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, runnerup to Rosamond Vahey for the Bay State title, placed second to Edith Quier, the leader, with a 39—42—81.

Bitsy Grant, Bell In Southern Tennis

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 11 (AP)—Initial appearances of the defending champion and favorite, Bryan M. Grant Jr., 24-year-old Atlantan, and R. Berkeley Bell, New York star, in second round matches quickened the pace of the southern amateur tennis tournament today.

After drawing first round byes yesterday, Grant was matched with Pollard Parsons, Nashville veteran, while Bell, top-seeded over Grant, faced Carl Smalley of Austin, Texas.

Three other seeded performers idle yesterday—J. Gilbert Hall of New Jersey, No. 3, John McDiarmid of Chicago, No. 4, and Robert Bryan of Chattanooga, No. 5—also opposed second-round rivals today.

Of the three seeded entrants who saw action yesterday only Billy Reese, No. 8, a Georgia Tech stroker, was forced to a three-set match. Reese eliminated Joe Folk, Nashville, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. Martyn Buxby, University of Texas youth rated No. 6 and Hal Surface of Kansas City, No. 7, breezed through opposition "under wraps."

Buxby defeated Frank Pittman of Vanderbilt University, 6—3, 6—3, and Surface ushered Bob Alexander of Nashville to the sidelines, 6—2, 6—1.

Bristling matches were expected also in the women's division today, although neither Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, seeded No. 1 nor Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., No. 2 were scheduled to perform.

Second Princeton Invitation Track Meet List Issued

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11 (AP)—A complete list of the entries in the second Princeton invitation track meet in Palmer Stadium next Saturday was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton and director of the meet.

The meet is to start at 5 p. m. and the last event is listed for 6:05. The order of events and the contestants are as follows:

Pole Vault—Keith Brown, Yale; William N. Graber, Southern California; J. Alexander McWilliams, Princeton; Eldon W. Stutzman, Syracuse, and Oscar Sutermeister, Boston Athletic Association.

Two-Mile Run—Donald R. Lash, Indiana; Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.; Harold Manning, Wichita Athletic Club; Henry Nielsen, Denmark, and Raymond Sears, Butler.

Quarter-Mile Run—W. Ivan Fuqua, Indiana; Glenn F. Hardin, Louisiana State; Robert J. Kane, Cornell; James E. Luvalle, U. of California at Los Angeles, and Edward T. O'Brien, Syracuse.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist College; Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.; John S. Collier, Boston Athletic Association; Alvin C. Moreau, Marksville Knights of Columbus; W. John Morriss, Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

Half-Mile Run—Elton B. Brown, Kansas City A. C.; Charles Hornbostel, unattached; William A. Patterson, Columbia; Harry W. Williamson, North Carolina, and John J. Wolff, Manhattan.

Mile Run—William R. Bonthron, New York A. C.; Glenn Cunningham, unattached; Glen W. Dawson, Tulsa Skelley Club; Jack Lovelock, New Zealand; Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania, and Joe Mangin, N. Y. A. C.

Mrs. Moody Defeats Ermyntrude Harvey

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, former world's tennis champion, mowed down Ermyntrude H. Harvey, former captain of the British Wightman Cup team, in the second round of the Kent championships today, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Harvey, who won her first tennis championship some 15 years ago, started well but when Mrs. Moody stepped up the pace, the English player couldn't stand the pressure. The match was played in a high wind and the crazy flight of the ball handicapped both players.

Joan Hartigan, first-ranking Australian star, eliminated Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., 10—8, 4—6, 6—2 in another second-round match. The American held a lead of 5—1 and twice was at set point in the long opening set only to see the Australian come from behind to win.

Yesterday, Mrs. Moody, fresh from her triumph in the St. George's Hill tournament last week, won her first-round match here from Miss S. G. Chutter, former Kent junior champion, 6—0, 6—0.

Sid Brews's Plans Have Been Blasted

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, June 11 (AP)—Unless the officials of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club change their minds, Sid Brews, South African champion, will not be among those competing in the 1935 British open golf championship.

The officials said yesterday that inasmuch as they had not received an entry from Brews within the prescribed time, he would not be allowed to tee off at Muirfield June 24. Secretary Henry Gullen said the "strict" rules could not be relaxed, even though the person concerned last year.

Brews, who had planned to sail from the United States on Thursday, said: "There must be some misunderstanding. I mailed my entry from South Africa in March and naturally assumed everything was all right."

Seven golfers from the United States are among the entries. They are William Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, British and American amateur titlist; William Medart of St. Louis, as amateurs, and Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna.; Joe Ezar of Waco, Texas; MacDonald Smith of Glendale, Calif.; Frank Ball, formerly of Atlanta, and Joe Kirkwood was the runner-up to Henry Cotton of Chicago.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	28	18	.609
Indianapolis	28	20	.583
Kansas City	24	19	.558
Minneapolis	29	24	.547
Milwaukee	22	22	.500
Columbus	23	27	.460
Toledo	23	28	.451
Louisville	13	32	.289

Results June 10

St. Paul 7, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 8, Columbus 2.
Louisville 4, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 7.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	29	19	.604
Toronto	30	23	.566
Montreal	27	23	.540
Baltimore	27	24	.529
Syracuse	27	26	.509
Newark	25	25	.500
Rochester	20	30	.400
Albany	18	33	.353

Results June 10

Toronto 15, Baltimore 8.
Syracuse 7, Buffalo 1.
Only games.

Loeffler Succeeds Ripley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11 (AP)—The appointment of Kenneth A. Loeffler, basketball coach at Geneva College in Beaver Falls, Penna., as mentor of the court squad at Yale advanced beyond the rumor stage last night when the university's board of control held a meeting and made an official announcement of Loeffler's engagement. The board announced also that Reginald D. Root has been appointed lacrosse coach. Loeffler succeeds Elmer H. Ripley, while Root takes the place of Edward P. Foster.

Yale Crew Shifts

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Robert Belknap was advanced from the junior varsity to the varsity shell by Coach Ed Leader as the Yale crews began their second practice of the day late yesterday afternoon in preparation for the meet with Harvard next week. Belknap moved from No. 7 in the jayvee boat to boat in the varsity craft, where he replaces Robert Spock, who rowed in No. 3 position in the junior varsity boat yesterday afternoon. Laton McCartney moved up from No. 3 to take Belknap's place at No. 7.

Perry Wins Another Title

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, the British tennis champion, added another title to his list today when he defeated H. W. Artens of Austria, 6—3, 9—7, 6—3, in the finals of the Belgian championship.

Southern Association

Results June 10

Atlanta 6, Memphis 2.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 6, Knoxville 3 (12 innings).
Only games.

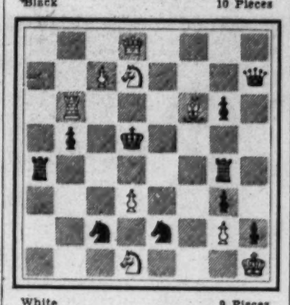
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1729

By S. Krishnamurthi

Black 10 Pieces



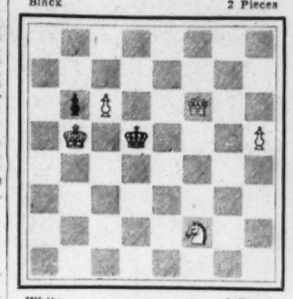
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, the Hindu, 1933-34)

Problem No. 1730

By O. Nemo

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Schwalbe, 1932)
A gem!

Solutions to Problems

No. 1727. R-KR3

No. 1728. 1. Kt-Kt5 Kt-Q6ch
2. K-Q8
1. ——— KtxP(K5, or P(K3)ch
2. B-B6, or B4ch
1. ——— Kt-Kt2, or Q2ch
2. KxKt
1. ——— Kt-Kt6ch
2. BxQch
1. ——— QxB
2. QxQch

End-Game No. 255. White wins: 1 RxRP, KxR; 2 P-K5, PxP; 3 Q-R5ch, K-Kt2; 4 RxPch, QxR; 5 QxQch, K-R; 6 Q-R7 mate.

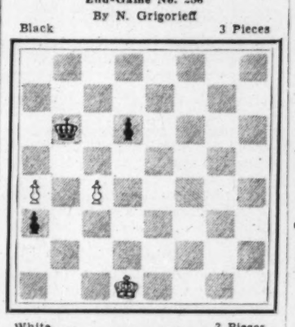
End-Game

Here is a simple looking pawn ending that is really quite subtle. Ultimately it is a question of the opposition.

End-Game No. 256

By N. Grigorieff

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and draw

Notes

At the Margate tournament, Reshevsky exhibited his intense fighting spirit by pondering one move for 70 minutes! His opponent was the British champion, Sir George Thomas, who offered an exchange of queens, with a probable draw. Apparently unwilling to simplify at a loss of winning possibilities, the young New Yorker analyzed exhaustively in the effort to find a line that promised more. After one hour and ten minutes had run on his clock, he finally and, we may judge, reluctantly exchanged queens and drew a few moves later.

John Barry has a favorite Capablanca story which is by way of contrast. It was at London in 1922. Capablanca was playing Vidmar, who was threatening to win a pawn. After two or three minutes' thought, Capablanca moved a pawn, attacking the piece which threatened to win the pawn, and offering that pawn. Vidmar looked at the position suspiciously and finally declined the offered pawn and lost sometime later. After the game he asked Capablanca what he would have done had he accepted the pawn sacrifice, and Capablanca showed three or four lines that gave him the advantage. This analysis he had made almost instantaneously, while Vidmar and the spectators had only that supreme confidence in Capablanca's ability as assurance that the pawn could not be taken!

In this game, from the Margate tournament, Reshevsky gradually outplays the Scottish champion and finally wins a piece in a mating threat.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fairhurst White	Reshevsky Black	Fairhurst White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 R-B	Q-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 PxP	BxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 Q-K2	QR-Q
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	19 QR-Q	B-Kt2
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	20 Kt-K5	B-R
6 B-Q3	PxP	21 P-QB4	Q-Kt2
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	22 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
8 B-Kt3(a)	B-K2	23 B-R	Q-Kt3
9 Castles	B-Kt2	24 B-B2	RxR
10 P-K4(b)	P-Kt5	25 BxR	R-Q
11 P-K5	PxKt	26 B-B2	Q-B3
12 PxKt	KtxP	27 Kt-K5(d)	Kt-Kt6!
13 PxP	Castles	28 KtxQ	KtxQch
14 R-Kt(c)	P-B4	29 K-R	BxKt
15 B-Kt2	B-K5		and wins

(a) This is definitely inferior to 8 B-Q3. The B is far more effective on the QKt1 to KR7 diagonal.

(b) Were the B at Q3, protecting this advance, after 10 . . . P-Kt5, White would reply Kt-K2, with a few Black weaknesses on the Q side to work on. But in this game, after the text, it is White who finds himself with a weak QBP.

(c) White has no move with any push to it, and is really hard put it to find any good system of development.

(d) This loses a piece, but Black has an uncomfortable threat in Kt-Q7, and if 27 BxKt, QxB, White's Q side is full of holes.

In this game from the Margate tournament, Capablanca revenges his loss to Sir George Thomas in the Hastings tournament.

Queen's Pawn Game

Capablanca White	Thomas Black	Capablanca White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-B	P-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Kt-K3	Kt-Kt
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	20 Kt-Q5	Q-B
4 B-Q2	Q-K2	21 Kt-Kt6	R-B2
5 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	22 Kt-QR4	KR-B
6 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	23 Kt-K5	BxB
7 Castles	BxB	24 KxB	Kt-B4
8 QKtxB	P-Q3	25 Kt-Q3	Q-Q3
9 Q-R4ch	P-B3(a)	26 Kt(Q3)xP	Q-B3ch
10 P-K4	Castles	27 K-Kt	P-R4
11 P-K5	Kt-K	28 Kt-Q3	P-R5
12 KR-K	P-QB4(b)	29 Kt-K5	Q-Kt2
13 PxQP	KtxP	30 Q-Kt6	PxP
14 PxP	PxP	31 RPxP	Q-R
15 Q-R5	Kt-Q2	32 R-Q8ch	RxR
16 P-Kt3	KR-Q	33 QxR	R-KB
17 QR-Q	QR-B	34 Kt-QKt6	Resigns

(a) There seems to be no objection to 9 . . . QKt-Q2, followed by castles KR and P-K4, which appears to equalize.

(b) This gives White his first tangible advantage, but Black has no other way of getting his pieces into play.

Brothers Change Seats

RED TOP, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Changes in the Harvard junior varsity and freshmen boatings featured last night's workout of the Crimson oarswingers as they completed the first day of preparations for the Yale regatta on the Thames River, June 21. Robert Cutler, No. 2, on the jayvee eight, shifted positions with his brother, Roger Cutler, stroke, while Fellowes Gardner, No. 3, on the combination boat was promoted to the same post on the yearling crew.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Samuel McLaughlin Parks Jr. and the Depression

SOME four years ago a 21-year-old youth named Samuel McLaughlin Parks Jr. received his sheepskin from his Alma Mater, the University of Pittsburgh, and started out to face the world at a time when securing a business position was far from easy. How much time young Parks spent in trying to get a place we do not know, but before long he bobbed up as a professional golfer at the South Hills Country Club of Pittsburgh. He had been a member of the Pittsburgh varsity golf team while at Pitt, captaining it his senior year. Twice does his name appear in the qualifying-round scores of intercollegiate championship tournaments, but he never progressed far. In 1930, he turned in a card of 157, which tied for fifth place, and in 1931 he had a card of 154, which tied with six other players for eleventh place. It is reported that he had won a one-day tournament after joining the professional ranks, but when he started out to conquer Oakmont and the other ambitious professional and amateur golfers in the United States open last Thursday he did not have a single championship title to his name.

Wide World
Sam Parks

Never Considered as a Possibility

When play started Thursday, young Parks was one of the "forgotten" men of the tournament. While the experts were carefully studying the chances of Gene Sarazen, Craig Wood, Olin Dutra, Mac Smith, Sid Brews, Tommy Armour, Ed Dudley, Wiffy Cox and a number of others winning the title, no one had the temerity even to mention young Parks as among those who would turn in low enough cards for the first two rounds to give him the right to compete in the last 36 holes. In fact, not even after Parks had turned in a card of 150 for the first 36 holes, which was only 4 strokes back of the leader, was he given a serious thought. It was not until he was about four holes from the end that he came into the picture, and even then there were favorites yet to finish who might still turn in a better card than his 299. But the pressure was too much for the late finishers, and one by one they trooped up to the scoreboard with cards too high to displace the young South Hills pro.

The Haig and the Elements

While there is truth in the saying that "to the victors belong the spoils," we cannot help calling attention to the fact that the brilliant and colorful Walter Hagen furnished a most dramatic feature to the final 18 holes of play. One of the late starters, the Haig was among those who had to battle the elements as well as the Oakmont course. When all the other favorites had passed out of the picture, Hagen was still in the running. The first nine holes of the last 18 found him turning in a par card, which meant that, if he duplicated par coming home, he would win the title with 298. But the elements proved too much for the popular veteran who won his first United States open just 21 years ago, and the best he could do was to post a 302, which gave him third place.

Underwood
Walter C. Hagen

Oakmont Course Makes Good

The Oakmont Country Club course has the reputation of being the hardest course in the United States to play, and when the tournament started, most of the experts were saying that the player who turned in a card of better than 300 for the 72 holes of play would take the title. Such proved to be the case. The fact that only one player was able to do this, and he by only one stroke, shows clearly that the course made good. This is only the second time that the open has been played there, and it is safe to say that future candidates for the title will be perfectly satisfied if the United States Golf Association never picks it again. In 1927, the other year the open went to Oakmont, the best cards turned in were those of 301 by Tommy Armour and Harry Cooper, and it is interesting to note that this year Cooper finished far outside of the money, while Armour tore up his card before he had finished the second round. No wonder it will be a long, long time before those who tried to master this 6981-yard course guarded by 202 traps forget what it means to play the 18 holes four times in three days.

Miss Quier's 75 Leads Eastern Golf Field

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—Edith A. Quier of Huntingdon Valley yesterday led a galaxy of stars from five states in the opening round of the women's eastern golf championship play over her home course.

Carding a 37-38—75 that was one under women's par, Miss Quier wound up the first round of the 54-hole test with a lead of six strokes over her nearest competitor.

Deborah Verry of the Tatnuck Country Club of Worcester, Mass., who was a prominent figure in last year's national championship matches at Whitemarsh, was second with a 39-42—81.

Glenna Collett Vare, former national champion and four-time holder of the eastern crown, was tied for third at 82, with Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of West Newton, Mass., and Mrs. W. G. Hamilton Jr. of Philadelphia.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	11	.725
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	29	20	.592
Brooklyn	23	20	.535
Chicago	21	20	.512
Cincinnati	17	26	.395
Philadelphia	14	26	.350
Boston	11	30	.268

Results June 10

Pittsburgh 14, Cincinnati 1.
Only game scheduled.

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Japan Nearing Protectorate In Northern China

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan's demands on China—with mixed feelings.

On the one hand it was welcomed as an indication that the military in Japan may have overplayed its hand and that the more peaceful policy of the Japanese Foreign Office has managed to reassert itself. On the other hand it was realized that the changed situation may indicate a complete submission on the part of China which would reduce to a minimum the already meager chances of any action on the part of European powers to halt Japan's progress in China.

In the meantime the navy, apparently pursuing its policy of always having the United States fleet in the best possible position to implement diplomatic policy, had brought its ships into San Diego where strategists concede it is in a better position to give force to a possible diplomatic note—if such were considered—than it would if scattered in the middle of the Pacific.

To Avoid Arousing Japanese

The privately avowed purpose of American diplomacy at the moment is to avoid any step which would strengthen the hand of the military in Japan by arousing the Japanese public.

Having renounced any thought whatever of the use of force as a deterrent, it feels that the more temperate attitude of the Japanese Foreign Office toward China is at present the only means at hand for restraining the independent Japanese military from taking matters entirely into its own hand. Behind this factor is also a desire to avoid being caught out in front in a western protest as it was back in 1932.

Whether the present lull in the Japanese advance means a setback, or merely the success of diplomatic pressure presaging peaceful accomplishing of Japanese domination in North China is the big question mark here. If the latter is the case the American diplomats concede that the future of America's commercial stake in China is uncertain.

Intervention Unlikely

It is patent that if China chooses to abandon any resistance to Japan's advance into her territory the chances of external opposition are reduced even below what they are now—if that is possible, whereas stout military resistance by China might provide both a better excuse and more inducement for western intervention, peaceable submission is considered to destroy almost completely any opportunity for such intervention.

The result, therefore, is that while before there was some possibility that European powers might undertake the initiative in protests to China, now it would appear that Japan has a free road ahead of her and the United States must sit back and watch the march of Japanese Empire take its course whatever may be the consequences to American interests in the Orient.

U. S. Fleet

While so far as practical effect is concerned the position of the United States fleet at the moment has no real bearing on the situation, the fact remains that naval strategists are handling it at all times with a view to the possibility of its being called upon to implement diplomatic policy. At the moment this is seen in the premature cancelation of the maneuvers and recall of the fleet to its home ports on the Pacific coast.

This has the double advantage of drawing it away from the middle of the Pacific where it served as an irritant to Japan and putting it where its efficiency can be raised to the maximum on shortest notice.

It is almost certain that the State Department has had nothing to do with the disposition of the fleet. The navy acted on its own initiative. Considering the actute state of affairs in the Far East its strategists went on the assumption that the State Department might conceivably decide to dispatch some form of note. If this should be done the navy wanted the fleet where it would give the maximum of effectiveness to such a note. The Pacific coast, they feel, is that place—because it makes possible fueling, supplying and repairing in the shortest time.

Chiang Chases Reds West Toward Tibet; He Has 50,000 Troops

CHUNGKING, Szechuan Province, China, June 11 (AP)—Sharp fighting in western China where Communist [illegible] are on the march gave the Nationalist Government another problem.

Gen. [illegible] Kai-shek, China's military chief, has been forced to divide attention between the west and the north as a result of Japan's demands in the latter area.

Before the Sino-Japanese development, General Chiang poured 50,000 seasoned troops into his far-western province to check the westward flight of the Reds, who are nearing the threshold of Tibet.

Government authorities here are fearful that the fast-moving Communist armies will succeed in breaking into the mountainous wilderness of Sikong, "buffer" province between Szechuan and Tibet. If they do, they can quickly lose themselves in the highland fastnesses and pursuit would be difficult.

Concern was felt at the possibility the Reds would use Sikong as a corridor to the Tibetan frontier. In this case British interests would be menaced, for only militarily-weak Tibet would separate the Communists from the Indian frontier.

Tientsin, Armed Camp, As Control Passes; U. S. Sailors There

TIENTSIN, June 11 (AP)—Military activities coincident with the extension of Japanese Army influence in North China gave this busy seaport the appearance of an armed camp today.

With the arrival of one United States and two Japanese destroyers, bluejackets were mingling in the streets with the land forces of many nations garrisoned here.

Japanese Army replacements will begin disembarking from their transports tomorrow, with new arrivals expected daily for the next several days. Although the replacements were intended to relieve the Japanese forces now stationed here, the existing garrison will remain in Tientsin at least temporarily.

Japanese troops parading through Tientsin's main thoroughfares have become a common spectacle. Japanese military authorities insist these activities are merely insurance against the possibility of outbreaks during the time the evacuation of Chinese troops from Hopei Province is in progress.

The southward movement of the forces commanded by the Chinese general, Yu Sueh Chung, ousted as Governor of Hopei Province under Japanese pressure, jammed every railway facility.

Simultaneously, units commanded by Gen. Shang Chen, the Chinese general deemed acceptable to the Japanese because of his independence of the Nanking Government, were moving into the area.

New civil officials also were taking over the posts vacated by Chinese whose dismissal the Japanese military authorities required. They included a new mayor and police chief for Tientsin, both speaking fluent Japanese.

Protests Exchanged By Russia and Japan Over Border Incident

TOKYO, June 11 (AP)—Japan and Russia exchanged protests, accusations and demands for satisfaction over the death of a Soviet soldier in a border skirmish, June 3, it was disclosed today.

The incident occurred on the disputed Manchoukuo-Siberia frontier, but the versions of the two Governments were contradictory.

The Japanese protest to Moscow charged Soviet soldiers with an invasion of Manchoukuan territory. The Soviet asserted Japanese troops were guilty of violating Russian soil and ambushed one of its sentries.

Sulphurless Doses Get Sulphur Effects

NEW YORK, June 11—An experimental case in which students who merely thought they were taking sulphur developed the same symptoms as those to whom it was actually administered, has been reported by the Associated Press.

At the New York Homeopathic Medical School, minute quantities of sulphur were administered in milk and sugar to test the effect of the sulphur upon the skin. Minor skin disturbances, it was reported, were shown in the cases of seven students who were given "blanks."

Dr. Linn J. Boyd, who conducted the experiment with a group of 87 volunteer subjects, discused its results at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, but said he was not quite ready to report finally.

Although only one-thousandth of a grain of sulphur was contained in each dose, various effects were noted—but the same results were also observed in the cases of some of the students who had actually swallowed nothing but pure milk and sugar, according to the dispatch.

Records Go as Union Man Returns for 75th Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 11—The outstanding event of Alumni Day festivities June 8, in connection with the 139th commencement of Union College, was the return of Maj. Gen. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, for the 75th consecutive time. His return eclipsed all known records.

General Parker, known as "the grand old man of Albany," is 92 years old and has been active as a trustee at Union College or one of its graduate branches in medicine or law in Albany for many years. Union conferred upon him 31 years ago the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Chief

Mrs. Roberta C. Lawson
New President of General Federation of Women's Clubs

Women's Clubs Contest Is Won By Mrs. Lawson

(Continued from Page 1)

was elected yesterday president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, defeating Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, who had been the favorite in the race, by a vote of 846 to 538.

Dr. Peirce had behind her many of the "old guard," women who have been prominent in Federation administration for many years and whose support has usually spelled success for any candidate.

Mrs. Lawson has been long on the Federation Board advancing from second vice-president to first vice-president and having made many friends in process. She came up from Oklahoma heading a delegation of 100 active, ardent boosters among whom was a sister of Will Rogers, Mrs. Thomas McSpadden of Chelsea, Okla.

Both women were ardently campaigned for, but there was much sentiment surrounding Mrs. Lawson. The support by radio of Will Rogers, a plea from the Governor of Oklahoma to the club women to give her candidacy their earnest consideration, and the nightly long distance calls from her son back in Tulsa, Okla., all helped to lend glamour to the tall, robust black-haired and black-eyed woman who was born "Mingomenow" (small and lovable) lived through the boom days of Oklahoma oil lands and stood, radiant last evening in a white lace gown carrying a huge bunch of American Beauty roses from United States Senator and Mrs. Elmer Thomas, her first floral gift received just as the news of victory was being brought to her.

Outlines Policies

In a general press conference Mrs. Lawson outlined her policies. She expects to spend considerable time at the federation headquarters in Washington but she will find days to play with her grandchild, Edward Campbell Lawson Jr. She may even take him with her to Washington.

"Interdependence and co-operation" will be keynote words of her administration together with more education, more education, more education. She thinks that "we have just barely touched the gravity of the questions in these United States." She wants to work for security and good government and for widening horizons.

Mrs. Lawson paid tribute to "the fine ethical campaign" waged by both sides in the election of the president of the federation and referred all specific questions relating to her policies to the new board, in whose hands all decision will rest, she said.

Not to Lapse

"None of the fine things initiated by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole will be allowed to lapse," said Mrs. Lawson and she declared that she was in favor of continuing the policy of open hearings for such controversial questions as birth control, lynching, and universal finger printing which had their first hearing on the General Federation platform this morning when the delegates considered resolutions relating to them.

Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., was the unopposed candidate for first vice-president as was Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of New Hampshire for treasurer. Mrs. Walter W. Seymour of Chicago defeated her two opponents, Mrs. Walter S. Comly of Port Chester, N. Y. and Mrs. Albert E. Jones of Lisbon, N. D., for second vice-president.

The three-cornered race for recording secretary will be run off today as no candidate received a majority. Mrs. Arch Trawick of Nashville, Tenn., was eliminated as the result of yesterday's voting the other two candidates who received the greater number of votes, Mrs. J. L. B. Buck of Richmond, Va., and Mrs John S Harvey of Huntington, W. Va., competing again today. Miss Emily Louise Plumley of Glenbrook, Conn., Mrs. Ernest Galloway of Florida and Mrs. C. W. Hunter of Kansas were elected trustees.

Council Meeting

One of the first duties of the new board will be to determine the place for next year's council meeting, Miami, Fla., being a favorite and Alburquerque, N. M., a possibility. Chicago and Kansas City, which lost out to Detroit for this year's triennial convention, are pushing their advantage for 1938, but the choice will not be made for some time to come.

The new president will take over an organization of about 2,000,000 members which has had a gain the past year of 37,007 members. Michigan received the prize for an increase of 6659 and South Carolina one for the greatest gain in proportion to its entire membership.

The fellowships of $1000 each have been given this year, the Pan-American award going to Señorita Hortensia Varas of Santiago, Chile.

Plural Posts Cease On Corporate Boards

(Continued from Page 1)

to abandon until the next Congress the President's broad program for concentration of all transportation under an expanded Interstate Commerce Commission, the present measure was put on the "must" program, to carry the position of co-ordinator held by Joseph B. Eastman over until the permanent arrangement is completed.

The Senate passed the stop-gap railroad measure without debate. The broad Transporation Act was postponed for the time being, to expedite adjournment of the present session; but it is still considered, in Administration circles, a cardinal Roosevelt policy.

Multiple Idea

The order of the Communications Commission climaxes a long period of hostility to the practice of interlocking control in business. At the time of the adoption of the Securities Act, the practice was extensively condemned, particularly the use of prominent names as "front" for corporate activities of often questionable character. The provision in that act making a director or official liable for false or misleading statements in a security prospectus was written into the act deliberately to discourage multiple directorships.

Doctrine Established

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which dates far back of New Deal days, has been inclined to permit railroad officials and directors to serve in more than one capacity, providing they did not serve competing roads. This precedent was cited by the communications group in their petition to the communications commission. The denial establishes the new doctrine that such multiplication of functions is improper.

The question will unquestionably be taken to court, it is indicated in telegraph and telephone circles; and an effort will be made to establish the same rule in communications that applies now in railroads. Should this attempt fail, it is believed likely that yesterday's order will be only the first in a series of New Deal moves to wipe out plurality of office in business—and incidentally make openings for more big jobs.

Circle Fliers to Use New Plane on Next Leg

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11 (AP)—Alfred P. Reck and Ahlon Kemmerer of Salt Lake City announced today they would take off in a new plane on the second leg of their 11,000-mile circle flight of North America.

They left Salt Lake City Saturday, but their landing gear collapsed when they alighted at Pendleton, Ore.

Their next objective is Mt. Vernon, Wash. Their flight then will continue to Edmonton, Halifax, Miami, Havana, Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Mexico, San Diego, San Francisco and back to Salt Lake City.

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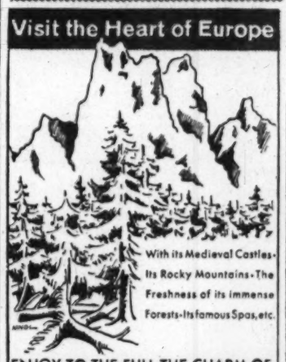

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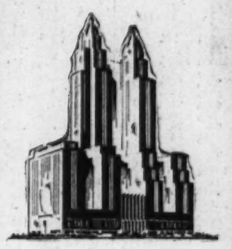

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Continue to Point Definitely Higher Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Increased Demand For Specialties Is Market Feature

By Forrest Price

Stocks still point upward.

Specialties held the fort.

The market was broader and more active today.

Transfers totaled 1,100,000 shares.

The silver stocks were probably most prominent of any group.

This was due to a meeting of the silver metal agitators in the Senate who wanted to see what further can be done for the metal by the Government. More purchasing and higher prices are desired.

Then there also was good purchasing of the other specialties and preferred shares. The utilities and rails also were in demand.

Among the silver stocks Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting were wanted at higher prices.

Cuban American Sugar preferred was up more than 4 points at one time.

Advances of around 2 points were recorded by Celotex preferred, Continental Baking preferred, Detroit Edison, Hercules Motor, International Business Machine, American Crystal Sugar common and preferred, Public Service 8 per cent, Republic Iron & Steel, Southern California Edison, National Department Stores preferred, Marlin Rockwell, Norfolk & Western, Pure Oil, preferred, Owens Illinois Glass and American Can, the last named at a new high.

Great Northern preferred rose 1½ to a new high.

Homestake Mining, a wide mover, dropped 6 points.

In the bond division the feature was an active demand for the railroad loans. The strongest feature in this group was Nickel Plate which moved up more than 2 points, a big gain for any bond at one sitting. U. S. Governments were in light demand. Prices moved very narrowly. In the foreign division French 7½s declined more than 5 points.

Cotton was a heavy feature among the commodities. More favorable weather in the cotton belt and foreign selling prompted the decline. Grain prices moved slightly lower. Trading was dull.

It is indeed remarkable how well the market has resisted pressure in face of depressing influences.

There are several dark clouds overhanging the market, any one of which might be considered sufficient in the immediate future to start a bear drive.

These influences are mostly of Washington origin. The United States Senate action on the utility holding bill, early consideration of the revamped NRA, and the action of the House of Representatives on the Wagner Labor bill have been hanging over the market, and are regarded as distinctly bearish factors.

And yet the bulls are still in the saddle.

Why? Because there is an overabundance of money seeking investment. And because many think there will be a further rise in the market in the late summer or fall.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
Singer Mfg	$2.50	June 29	June 10
Accumulated			
Aluminum Co Am pf	25c	July 1	June 15
Regular			
Ætna Gas & Surety	50c	Q July 1	June 7
Ætna Life Insur	15c	Q July 1	June 7
Alumin Co Am pf	37½c	July 1	June 15
Amer Felt 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Am Gas & Elec	35c	Q July 1	June 13
Do pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 13
Auto Ins Co Hartf'd	25c	Q Aug. 1	July 9
Bristol Brass Cor.	37½c	Q June 15	June 7
Continental Assur.	50c	Q June 29	June 7
Cont'l G&E 7%pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 12
Dominion Foundries & Steel, Ltd 6% pf	$3.50	.. June 1	.....
Foundation Tr Shares, Ser A (bearer)	.8c	.. July 15	.....
Joller & Chicago R R Co gtd cm	$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Lone Star Gas 6% conv pf	$1.50	Q June 29	June 15
Manuf'rs Trust	25c	Q July 1	June 14
Nor Ontario Power Co, Ltd	.75c	Q July 25	June 29
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 25	June 29
Nor Greyhound Lines, Inc, $6.50, Series I, conv pf	$1.62½	Q July 1	June 20
Porto Rico Pow, Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 2	June 15
St Lou Nat Stkyd	$1.50	Q July 1	June 22
Singer Mfg	$1.50	Q June 29	June 10
Title & Mtg Guar Co, Ltd (New Or, La.)	$3	S July 1	June 30
United Fruit	.75c	Q July 15	June 20
United Gold Eq of Can Ltd, "Std Shrs"	2½c	Q July 15	July 5

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	24¾	26⅝	Manhattan	21¾	23⅛
City	23	25	Public	29½	32
Commercial	136	150	Trade Bank	11	15
Fifth Av	990	1050	Yorkville	34	40
First, N Y	1530	1630			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers*	59¼	64	Fulton	220	260
Banca C I	140	170	Guaranty	254	264
Bk NY&T	385	400	Irving*	12¾	14¾
Bronx	4	6	Kings Co	1645	1700
Brooklyn	84	90	Law Tle&G	1½	3
Cn Hanover	106¼	112	M'facturers	22	24
Chemical	39½	44	New York	24	26
Country	36	40	Title Guar	5¼	6½
Empire	16	18	Unit States	1615	1655

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First, Nat	31¼	33¼	Merchants	310	335
N Shawmut	19¾	22	Second Nat	103	..

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	44½	50	Harris T&S	205	230
First Nat	104	114	Northern Tr	445	500

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	51¼	56	Home	26¾	28¾
Am Alliance	27½	29	North River	24¼	26¼
Gt American	24	26	Spgfld Fire	118	128
Hartford	68¾	71	U S Fire	47½	50

*Extra dividend.

Order for General Electric

NEW YORK, June 11—An order for $200,000 worth of small induction motors, generator sets and control panels for the Carnegie Steel Company's new hot-strip mill at McDonald, Ohio, has been received by the General Electric Company. Control equipment will be made at the Schenectady Works, the induction motors at Lynn, Mass., and the generator sets at the company's Fort Wayne plant.

Equipment Orders

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Manufacturing interests are said to be counting on the placing in the near future of orders for new freight and passenger cars and locomotives to an aggregate value of $40,000,000. A considerable part of the business is expected to come from Canadian roads and to be placed with equipment makers in the Dominion.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 11	Last June 10
55	52	2†	Acme Steel	200	55	55	55	54⅞
90	84¾	5	Adams Express	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝
33½	28	2	Adams Exp pf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
11⅞	8		Adams Millis	400	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29
			Addressograph	400	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅝
8¾	4½		Advance Rumely	1400	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
138	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	100	138	138	138	137
20½	15⅝	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	4600	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¼
12⅝	6⅝	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	10	10	10	..
1⅞	¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	200	1	1	1	1
7	2⅝		Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	200	4	4	4	3¾
6⅝	1¾		Alleghany pf xw(h)	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
154	125		Allied Chem	3800	154	151¾	153	151½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125½	125½	125½	..
6¾	3⅛		Allied Stores	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21	12		Allis Chalmers	5800	21½	20¼	21½	20½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
70⅜	55		Allied Stores pf	400	71½	69½	71½	69
3⅜	2⅛		Amal Leather	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
70⅜	48½	2	Amerada	1200	70	69	70	69⅜
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	44	43¾	44	..
27¾	13½		Am Bank Note	2400	25½	25	25	24⅝
17¾	6½		Am Crystal Sug	15400	17¾	16	17¼	15½
125	57⅝		Am Crys Sug pf	1200	125	122½	122½	122
79½	21	.80†	Am Brake S&F	600	27½	27	27½	26½
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	140	125	124¾	125	124½
135¼	110	4†	Am Can	9800	135¼	131	134½	132
20¼	10		Am Car & Fdry	2900	16⅜	15½	15⅞	13
45⅝	25½		Am Car & F pf	900	39½	38½	39½	38¾
33¾	22½		Am Com Alcohol	600	25¼	24	24¼	24
3	¾		Am Encaustic T	600	1½	1	1	1⅛
5½	2		Am & For Pow	800	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
23¾	14		Am & For Pow pf	800	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	18¾
6½	2¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅝
32½	29½	2.40	Am Hide & L	100	6½	6½	6½	..
4⅞	3½		Am Home Pr	200	32	32	32	32
7½	4¾		Am Ice	200	2½	2½	2½	..
¾	⅜		Am International	800	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	6⅝
20¼	9		Am La France (h)	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
56½	32		Am Locomotive	2300	14⅜	14	14⅜	13⅝
9¾	4¼		Am Loco pf	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47
21⅜	13½		Am Mach & Met	200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
108	72		Am Metal	600	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	19
23¾	18½	.80	Am Metal 6% pf	400	108	106	106	..
4¼	1½		Am Mach & Fy	1200	23	21⅝	23	21¾
23¾	8⅜	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	3800	37⅛	33¾	33¾	33⅛
27⅞	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1800	21½	21	21⅜	21⅛
16½	10½		Am Radiator	7400	14½	13⅞	14	13¾
24	15¾		Am Rolling Mill	2400	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	18⅜
81	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	80
8⅜	4½		Am Seating	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
47½	31⅝	.60	Am Sum Tobacco	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref	10800	44¾	43⅞	44¼	43⅞
117	103	7½†	Am Smelt & R pf	100	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138½
138	125	6	Am Smelt & R 6% pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
126	30	2	Am Snuff pf	20	137	137	137	137
86½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	86½	86	86	86½
48¼	12		Am Tobacco B	3200	88¼	87½	88¼	85
140	129½	6	Am Steel Fdries	2400	15⅝	15	15⅝	15½
43	33½	2†	Am Tobacco pf	100	140¼	140¼	140¼	139
70½	55½	2	Am Stores	600	37½	37½	37⅞	38
130¼	98⅝	9	Am Sugar Ref	800	60¼	59½	60¼	59
19⅜	9		Am Tel & Tel	8400	130¼	129	130	129½
14⅞	7¼		Am Typ F pf (h)	140	13⅜	13	13⅜	..
73½	48	6	Am Wat Wk & E	3800	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
51½	35½		Am Watlpf	500	69	69	69	70
1	⅜		Am Woolen pf	900	44⅞	44¼	44½	45
5⅜	3		Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18⅛	8		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
17⅝	12½	.60	Anaconda Cop	27800	16¼	15⅜	16	15⅞
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap	200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	14¼
42¾	36	1†	Anchor Cap pf	20	106	106	106	..
6⅛	3¼		Archer Daniels	400	41	40⅞	40⅝	40½
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill	1800	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
8⅝	4		Armour Ill pr pf	400	63	62¾	63	61½
13⅝	7½		Arnold Constable	400	5	4¾	5	4⅝
95	80⅝	6b	Asso Dry Goods	400	83¼	83	83¼	..
55⅜	36⅝	2b	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	91	91	91	..
86½	66⅝	5	Atchison Atchison pf	5200	43⅜	42¾	42⅞	42
37¼	19½		Atl Coast Line	400	83	82¾	83	79½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	4200	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	2800	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝
7¼	4		Atlas Tack	400	40½	39⅝	40½	..
29¾	15		Auburn Auto	400	6¼	6	6¼	..
5⅝	3		Aviation Corp Del	900	21½	20	21¼	20
				1100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	80	0 2¾	2⅝	2⅝	N
26¼	7½	..	Baldwin Loc pf (h)	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	13
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	11½	10⅝	11½	10⅜
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13⅞	13	13⅜	13
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	40	33¼	33	33	..
10⅜	3½	4a	Bayuk Cig	2500	49¾	45½	48¾	45
115	107¾	..	Barnsdall A	4300	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾
18	15¾	.50b	Bayuk Cig 1pf	40	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
103½	100½	7	Beatrice Cream	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16
13½	11¼	.50b	Beatrice Ch pf	100	106½	106½	106½	..
17¼	11⅞	..	Belding Hem	600	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
17⅜	15⅛	2	Bendix Aviation	3500	18¾	17⅝	17⅞	17
38¾	24	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	77¼	77	77	77
23¾	21¾	..	Best & Co	500	38	38	38	..
77¾	53¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	26¾	25⅜	26½	26
26¼	14⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	1500	67½	66¾	67½	66¾
13⅞	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	40	19½	19½	19½	19
59⅞	49¾	3	Boeing Airplane	1500	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
98	90	4†	Bohn Alum & Br	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
25¾	21	1.60	Bon Ami A	400	53½	53¼	53½	53
39¼	28¼	1.50	Borden	40	97	97	97	97
7	3¾	..	Borg Warner	3200	24½	23⅞	24	23⅞
31	24½	2	Boston & Maine	100	5½	5½	5½	..
11⅜	8½	.40b	Briggs Mfg	1800	39¼	38¾	39	38½
35¾	23¼	1	Bridgept Brass	400	10¼	10	10¼	10
36¼	30⅜	..	Briggs & Strat	1300	37¾	37¼	37¾	37⅝
44⅛	36½	3	Bristol Myers	400	32	31¾	32	31¾
97⅝	90	6	Brooklyn Man T	400	39⅞	39½	39½	39½
58½	42	5	Brooklyn M T pf	300	99	98¾	99	98¼
6⅝	4		Brooklyn Un Gas	400	57½	57½	57½	57
8⅛	4¼		Brunswick Balke	100	4	4	4	..
15	6¼		Bucyrus Erie	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
5¼	3¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	800	12⅜	12⅞	13	..
33	23		Budd Mfg	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
5	2½		Budd Mfg pf	200	26¾	26¼	26¾	26½
15	8¼		Budd Wheel	1800	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
2¾	1		Bullard	700	13	12½	13	13
1⅞	⅝		Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	..
3⅞	3		Burns Bros A ctf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
17⅜	13½	40†	Burroughs Add	10	3½	3½	3½	3½
2¼	⅞		Bush T Bigs pf ct	1100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅝
20⅝	11⅞	..	Butterick (h)	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	..
60	32	..	Byers	200	15½	15½	15½	..
			Fyers pf	400	15¼	14⅞	15¼	..
				30	54	54	54	54⅝

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	1800	35⅞	35¼	35¾	35
4½	2½	.20b	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
16⅜	7½	..	Campbell W&C	3200	16¾	15⅝	16⅜	15¼
16⅜	8¾	..	Canada Dry	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
13¾	9¾	2	Canadian Pac	2600	11	10⅝	10⅞	10½
40	32½	3	Cannon Mills	400	34	33	34	32
63	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	40	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	..
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh	3600	56¾	54½	56¼	54⅞
49¾	36½	1†	Case Thresh pf	170	93½	93½	93½	93
33⅜	19½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1900	47¾	45¾	47¾	46
30	11¼	..	Celanese Corp	2400	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅝
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex Co (h)	3100	4¼	3¾	4	..
30	11½	..	Celotex vtc (h)	3400	4¼	3¾	4	..
29	22¼	1½	Celotex Co pf (h)	1090	30	28	29	27½
63¾	38⅜	2	Central Aguirre	600	27¼	27	27	27
45⅜	35⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	12800	59¼	58	58	57¾
44⅞	30	3	Certain-Teed	100	4	4	4	..
45⅜	37½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	400	42¼	42¼	42¾	43
4½	1¾	..	Ches & Ohio	2200	44⅜	44¼	44¾	42
21¼	15⅜	1†	Chi & G W pf (h)	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
3	¾	..	Chi Mail Order	900	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	1	1	1	..
5⅜	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi & N western	700	3¼	3	3¼	3
3⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N west pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
13⅜	7½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
95	80⅝	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	32½	32	32½	31½
55⅜	36⅝	2b	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
86½	66⅝	5	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
37¼	19½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	2½	2½	2½	..
28	21⅜	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
44½	32¾	1†	Chrysler	22200	47½	45⅞	47¼	46
7¼	4	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	23¼	23	23½	23½
29¾	15	..	City Ice & F pf	170	97	96¾	97	..
5⅝	3	8	*Coca Cola	200	221	220¾	220¾	220
		.50	*Coca Cola A	400	54¼	54	54¼	55½
31	22¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2600	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16¼
26	19	.20g	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104	..
39¼	33½	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	15⅜	15	15	15¼
19¼	11	..	Collins & A pf	230	90	89⅞	90	..
86	65	4	Colo F & I (h)	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
41½	34⅜	1½†	Colo F&I pf (h)	2600	30½	29¾	30½	28
43½	34½	2†	Colo & Southern	20	17½	17	17½	17
12½	6⅝	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	13¾	13	13¾	11
27¾	17½	..	Colo & So 2pf	50	11½	11½	11½	..
64¾	34½	1†	Columbia Gas	6800	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
92½	67	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	2800	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
48½	39½	2	Columbia Carb	2400	92¼	88½	92½	88¼
66¾	56¼	2†	Comm Credit	3200	47¾	46¾	47½	46½
115½	107	..	Comm Inv Tr	1400	67¾	66¾	67¼	66
23¾	17⅝	.60†	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
77¾	39¾	3	Commw Solvents	3800	20¾	19⅝	20½	19½
47	29½	..	Commw & So	18700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14⅞	9	..	Commw & So 8pf	800	45¾	45	45	45¾
26⅜	21	1.60	Congress Cigar	100	13	13	13	13
42	22⅞	4½	Congoleum Nairn	1700	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	36
50½	41	..	Conn Ry & Lt	10	36½	36½	36½	36½
10½	7	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	100	50½	50	50½	50½
25⅛	15⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3¾	3½	3¾	..
98	72½	5	Consol Gas	800	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
10½	6½	..	Consol Gas pf	15600	24¾	23⅞	24¼	23¾
3	2½	..	Consol Oil	900	98	97½	98	97½
11¼	6¾	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9600	9½	8¾	9⅛	9⅛
82	71	6½	Consol Textile	100	43⅜	42¾	43⅜	42
13⅜	8¾	..	Con Cig pp ww	300	75	75	75	75
4¾	2¾	..	Contalner A	60	1½	1½	1½	1½
17	9	..	Cont Baking A	800	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	..
55	40¼	4	Cont Baking B	1600	7	6	6¼	..
81½	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking pf	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	55¼
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	3600	82⅞	81½	82⅝	81⅞
25¼	28¾	1.20†	Cont Insurance	100	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	..
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	800	35	34⅜	35	..
23	15⅛	.12½b	Cont Oil	300	17	17	17	17
40½	31¾	3	Corn Exchange	3700	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	20⅜
75¼	62	7	Corn Products	20	45½	45½	45½	46
39⅞	35½	..	Coty	2500	75¼	74½	75¼	75
16⅜	12½	.25b	Cream of Wheat	1900	43¾	43¼	43¾	..
33⅞	23½	1	Crosley Radio	900	37¾	37¼	37¾	37
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Cor & S	700	14¾	14⅜	14⅞	15
25¼	14	..	Crown Zellerback	500	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel	400	38¾	38¼	38¾	..
1⅞	1	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
8½	5⅜	..	Cuba Co	100	56	56	56	..
80¾	40½	2†	Cuban Am Sug	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	7
47¾	40	..	Cuban Am S pf	31000	73	68¾	72½	68¾
22½	15	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	41	41	41	41
104½	89½	7	Curtis Publishg	600	20½	20½	20½	19⅞
3	2	..	Curtis Pub pf	1200	105	104½	105	104¼
10⅝	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
83	73	7	Curtiss-Wright A	800	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
22	16	..	Cushman 7%	20	82	82	82	83
		..	Cutler Hammer	400	20¼	20	20	..

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2800	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	26⅛
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	100	23	23	23	23
39¼	33½	..	Del & Hudson	2600	30½	29½	30	29
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	2700	14½	13⅝	14½	13¾
86	65	4	Detroit Edison	400	36	35	36	33¾
41½	34⅜	1½†	Diamond M pf	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	800	42¾	42½	42⅝	42½
12½	6⅝	..	Dominion Stores	500	42¾	42½	42⅝	42½
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
23	13½	1½a	Dresser A	3400	25	24½	25	24½
102½	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	100	19	19	19	18¾
112½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	5600	101½	99	101¾	99¾
				160	111	110	111	110¼

—E—

3	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
148¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	145½	144¾	145	144¼
136	111	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	155½	155½	155½	..
20¼	16¾	1	Eaton Mfg	800	18½	17¾	18¼	17¾

29	19¾	..	Elec Auto Lite	3400	21	20½	20⅝	20⅜
112	107	7	Elec Auto L pf	10	111½	111½	111½	111½
6⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	700	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅛
8⅜	6	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
3¼	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
13¾	2¼	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	1600	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
15⅛	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	14½	14	14⅜	14
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	41½	41¼	41⅜	41⅞
132	122¾	7	Endicott John pf	10	129¾	129¾	129¾	130
14	7½	..	Erie RR	1200	8½	8	8½

Cotton Cloth Trade for Self-Government Along NRA Lines

League of Nations Issues Disapproval Of Clearing Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Clearing agreements are denounced by a League of Nations Committee which has just issued its report.

This report traces a circle of events connected with the world trade slump. The circle began with collapsed prices and went on through increased debt burdens to trade restrictions, including exchange control and clearing agreements which now hamper recovery.

"The heavy fall in prices and the paralysis of international credit could not fail in the absence of the regulating influence of the movement of capital," the report says, "to give rise to grave disturbance of the currents of international trade." It has been in these circumstances, the committee goes on to show, that clearing agreements, exchange control and other trade restrictions have arisen.

The committee recognizes "the importance of the debt problem in relation to the existence of exchange control," but it holds that clearing agreements are not a way out. "The first persons to discover the possibility of the clearing process," it says, "imagined themselves to be the inventors of a new and effective economic system. Some time had, in fact, to elapse before it became apparent that the utility of the system in the face of the underlying causes of the depression was limited by its inherent defects."

"The best, though not the only, solution," it goes on to say, "would be the complete abolition of exchange control facilitated by measures designed at once to promote permanent arrangements in regard to financial debts and a less restrictive commercial policy which would afford minimum guarantees for export. Should such complete abolition be impossible, commercial transactions should at any rate be freed from the obstacles placed in their way by exchange control."

The committee also advises "restoration of an international monetary standard, with conditions of commercial freedom essential to its normal operation."

This, it says, would be "the most effective safeguard against disturbing action being taken as regards either dealings in foreign exchange or international agreements for the settlement of payment."

Steel Activity Drop Less Than Seasonal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 11

CONTINUING its less-than-seasonal decline, steel operations will be at 39 per cent of capacity this week, which is only a half a point drop from the rate for last week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The current rate reflects actual demand, whereas the high rate of 56.9 per cent a year ago was due to the NRA code price-posting rules when buyers bought far in advance of their immediate needs in fear of higher prices in the third quarter.

The opinion in steel circles is that there are some large orders in store for the industry as soon as the outlook is definite for three or four months in advance.

World Production Of Rayon in 1934 Breaks All Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—World production of rayon yarns during 1934 again broke all previous records, with the United States again leading all nations in output, according to figures compiled by the Textile Organon, publication of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. World output totaled 775,010,000 pounds, as compared with 665,975,000 produced in 1933.

Although the United States has led the world from the standpoint of output every year since 1919, Japan again reported a phenomenal gain in output despite the fact that it did not enter the rayon field on a large scale until 1927. Japan produced a total of 153,100,000 pounds last year, an output second only to that of the United States. This represents a gain of 55.7 per cent as compared with an output of 98,300,000 pounds in 1933. Since 1932, Japan's production has more than doubled, the aggregate for that year having been 69,600,000 pounds.

The United States mills produced a total of 210,330,000 pounds of rayon yarn in 1934, a new high record for all time, and compared with an output of 208,530,000 pounds reported for 1933.

Businessmen Need To Aid Farmers In Solving Problems

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Co-operation of businessmen in helping farmers to solve their problems was urged today by Charles F. Collisson, farm editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, at the Advertising Federation of America convention.

"There is greater need than ever before to develop the right kind of agriculture," Mr. Collisson said.

"The days of making a fortune out of land speculation and poor farming are gone forever. Farming must now make its profits out of effective farm management instead of from rising land values.

"The new farm debts and interest, the higher taxes and farm costs can only be met by good farming with good livestock, pure-bred sires, high yields of crops, high-producing cows, pure seeds and better feeding."

Generous spring rains have "washed away the farmers' blues" in the northwest and better farm prices are reviving business, Mr. Collisson said.

Domestic Prices Of Wool Higher

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—A rise in the domestic price of wool during May is reported by the Department of Agriculture, following several months of declining quotations.

A smaller domestic clip, rising prices in foreign markets and relatively high consumption of wool by domestic mills were said to have contributed to the rise.

Total consumption of apparel class wool by United States mills in the first quarter of 1935 was reported as 64,600,000 pounds compared with 50,500,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1934, and an average of 52,100,000 pounds in the first quarter of the five year period 1929-33.

Stocks of wool on May 1 were reported larger than a year ago in all countries in the southern hemisphere, except the Union of South Africa

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BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10

Rise in Estimate Of Winter Wheat Crop in the U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture said yesterday a winter wheat crop of 441,000,000 bushels this year was indicated by conditions on June 1.

That compared with 431,637,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 405,034,000 produced last year and 618,186,000, the 1923-32 average production.

Indicated production of rye is 44,000,000 bushels, compared with 40,356,000 a month ago, 16,040,000 last year and 21,150,000 for 1933.

Other indicated crops are:

Peaches, 52,300,000 bushels, compared with 45,400,000 last year and 56,500,000, the 1928-32 average.

Pears, 22,000,000 bushels, compared with 23,500,000 last year, and 23,100,000 in 1933.

The condition on June 1 this year and the same date a year ago of the various crops was:

Winter wheat, 74.2 per cent of normal, compared with 55.3 a year ago; all spring wheat, 85.2 and 41.3; Durum wheat, 84.4 and 29.6; other spring wheat, 85.3 and 42.4; oats, 84.4 and 47.2; barley, 84.3 and 44.7; rye, 84.2 and 43.5; hay (all), 77.6 and 51.5; pasture, 77.7 and 53.2; apples, 71.3 and 48.7; peaches, 62.5 and 58.3; pears, 60.1 and 59.0.

Runaway Donkey Leads Prospectors To Discovery of Rich Silver Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Two prospectors, Noah Kellogg and Phil O'Rourke, and a hungry donkey were roaming the now world-famous silver-lead district of northern Idaho when the burro, determined to get a bit of bunch grass, eluded the prospectors.

The donkey was later found in a remote spot by a mountainside of glittering galena, which, when investigated, proved rich in lead and silver. That was the beginning of the discovery of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mining claims.

Since that day nearly $50,000,000 in dividends have come from the property. Many other millions have come from the Coeur d'Alenes. The Hecla has produced more than $20,000,000, and the Hercules produced $19,000,000 for its finders. The district has produced more than $150,000,000 in dividends, and the dividends are but 18 to 20 per cent of the actual production of wealth—much of which was paid to labor. The district is known as the "billion dollar area."

Today, mining engineers have discovered that within the Spokane country, or within a radius of 250 miles of the city, is the greatest diversified mineral section on the continent. This mineral area covers two-thirds of Washington, a fourth of Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Oregon and the southeast corner of British Columbia. It annually produces $125,000,000 in mineral wealth.

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INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

Textile Industry Against Lowering Production Costs

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 11—Success crowned the efforts of the cotton mills this week to preserve stability following the demise of the NRA. The struggle to avoid a general collapse in values and a return to the chaotic conditions of ruthless competition prevailing before the establishment of NRA, brought such widespread co-operation that the primary gray goods markets throughout the week gave an impressive demonstration of steadiness and confidence.

Buyers became convinced that no major reaction in cotton gray goods prices is to be expected. And so a great many began covering their immediate needs at the same levels as prevailed before the Supreme Court decision. During the last half of the past week, market demand swelled to really substantial proportions.

Consolidating Position

During the week the cotton textile industry proceeded to consolidate its position. The Southern cotton manufacturers, at a monster gathering at Charlotte, voted overwhelmingly to maintain wages and working schedules conforming with the cotton textile code regulations, and moved to set up a self-governing committee. The meeting of the New England group of cotton manufacturers in Boston is expected to take action along similar lines. It is aimed to demonstrate conclusively that the industry is capable of self-government along NRA lines.

In an effort to explain the considerations which caused the groups to decide in favor of the status quo, the Cotton Textile Institute, in a bulletin received by many of the individual mill executives, pointed out the heavy risk of inventory losses and other disastrous developments if control were relaxed.

"Any general tendency toward lowering the costs established under the NRA," the bulletin said, "would speedily result in insistence by buyers upon lower prices from mills indulging in such cost reductions. An ensuing period of chaotic prices would then be threatened and this would be further accentuated by hesitancy of buyers to place forward commitments in a declining market."

Threats to Hour Schedule

In some quarters there are threats of abandonment of the current policy of curtailment which has held mills throughout the industry to a 30-60 hour schedule of operation instead of a 40-80 schedule, the code standard. Some of the larger and more independent manufacturers hinted at their intent to return to two 40-hour shifts. But the sturdy support given by the converters to the effort to maintain stability served to turn the tide against the nonconformists. As yet no deviations from the agreed-upon limits of wages and operating hours have been reported.

Trading of the week involved much experimental testing out of prices, but sizable quantities of standard print cloths and sheetings were bought for deliveries running through June and July. Gradually, buyers gained courage and attempted to cover immediate needs of the next 60 days, though few cared to go beyond that as yet.

In only one construction were buyers able to shade the previous price quotations, and that was in 38½-inch 60x48s, which dropped off a sixteenth on sales of limited quantities. Carded broadcloths were also moving in moderate quantity at unchanged prices. In the fancy goods division there was much attention to curtain cloths, though sales were comparatively small.

Combed broadcloths moved in fair quantities at 11¾ cents for 128x68s and 136x60s, and there was some movement of carded piques at 9 cents for 3.80-yard 104x72s and 7¾ cents for 4.40-yard 72x89s.

Sheffield's Cutlery Trade More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Sheffield's cutlery industry continued the improvement in the first quarter of this year that it witnessed in the year 1934, according to a report to the Department of Commerce.

It is anticipated that the cutlery industry in 1935 may approximate the high levels of 1929, the report states.

Increased demand in the hotel and restaurant trade has been an important factor in the recent advance of the local cutlery trade.

Exports of Sheffield cutlery to the United States have been declining in recent years and in 1934 amounted to only £7,383, the lowest total on record. Shipments to the American market in the first quarter of this year were valued at £7,510, razors ranking as the most important item.

Summer Fails to Slow Up Business in Charlotte, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11—Approach of summer failed to slow up business in Charlotte, if May bank clearings and postal receipts are to be taken as a criterion.

Bank clearings for May of $51,177,100 showed a gain of $6,273,400 over clearings for May, 1934, according to figures compiled by J. R. Evans, manager of the Charlotte Clearing House Association, an increase of 14 per cent.

Occidental Money Finds Little Encouragement in Manchoukuo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Investments of private capital, especially of foreign or Occidental origin, in Manchoukuo, have fallen far short of expectations because of the Japanese Army's economic control policy, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. On the other hand, Japan has poured nearly half a billion yen into the country.

In an exhaustive analysis of foreign investments in Manchuria before and since the establishment of Manchoukuo, John Stewart, research associate, declares that Japan now enjoys a virtual monopoly of investments in the new state, while foreign interests, including the small American stake, are steadily diminishing in importance.

"Despite the glowing prospects offered by the exploitation of Manchuria's rich resources, the Japanese Army, which was responsible for the creation of Manchoukuo and continues to control it, has laid down a policy of general economic planning which operates against the investment of private capital," asserts the writer.

"It has been the Army's professed aim to direct development along lines which would ensure the maximum increase in war potentials. This has involved restriction of enterprises bearing upon national defense and includes basic industries such as transportation, communications, iron and steel, petroleum, coal, lumber, and light metals," it is held.

"New capital investment in Manchoukuo by Japanese interests in the past three years is estimated at yen 481,000,000 invested mainly through loans to the Manchoukuo Government, by the financial operations of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway, and in some instances through capitalization of private industrial companies. This new capital amounts to one-third of Japan's entire investments in Manchuria, prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo."

Mr. Stewart then considers the possibility of industrial development in Manchoukuo. The opportunities for establishing enterprises in Manchoukuo, he says, are neither so varied nor so profitable as they are generally supposed to be.

Freight rates are high, the costs of fuel and electric power are high, and peace and order are still imperfectly established. Cheap Chinese labor is the principal advantage of location of industries in Manchoukuo.

Secondly, there is the question of competition with domestic industries in Japan, which is one of the chief obstacles to the consummation of the proposed Manchoukuo-Japan economic bloc. Difficulties have arisen in connection with coal, pig iron, ammonium sulphate, industrial salt and aluminum.

Chicago Business Is Affected By Adverse Weather

CHICAGO, June 11—Chicago's wholesale and retail markets paid for the adverse weather in a rather slow session of trade last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While the general consensus appears to be that there is plenty of good buying in the immediate offing, the anticipated demand for summer wares failed to materialize, with weather discouraging the average purchaser.

With the first shock of the NRA decision already out of the way, the average merchant appears to have regained some of his confidence. Assurances by most of the important industries that wages and prices will be maintained has contributed largely to the re-establishment of confidence.

Local industrial activity shows little change. Railroad business, both in freight and passenger branches, is said to be at satisfactory levels.

Public utilities, with few exceptions, continue to show marked gains over the corresponding period of a year ago.

Arizona Sells $950,000 Bond Issue at 3 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 11—At par plus a premium of $10,624.80, the State of Arizona has just sold a bond issue of $950,000, which bears 3 per cent interest and retires two old issues floated in territorial days.

Interest rate on the former bonds was 4½ per cent. The purchase was made by a syndicate of Phoenix, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake and Pasadena houses.

News Notes—British Empire

(Excerpts from reports to Department of Commerce)

British Trade—British imports and exports during April of this year registered an increase over the like month of 1934, but in each case the totals were lower than in the preceding month of March which, however, had two more working days. April imports were valued at £59,843,805, an increase of 6.2 per cent over April, 1934, but a decrease of 1.1 per cent compared with March, 1935. Exports during the month were valued at £33,009,604, an increase of 9 per cent over April, 1934, and a decrease of 8.2 per cent under the preceding month. The increase in exports this year were due almost entirely to larger shipments of manufactured goods, raw materials showing very slight increase, and food, drink and tobacco a decline.

* * *

Steel Industry—A marked increase in Great Britain's iron and steel export trade during April of this year compared with April, 1934, has just been reported. Shipments abroad of items in this classification in April, 1935, amounted to 210,880 tons, valued at £3,175,885, against 165,164 tons, valued at £2,485,573, in April of last year. The most striking change as regards foreign countries occurred in exports to the Soviet, which increased from 6427 to 14,015 tons.

* * *

Fresh Fruit Consumption—Per capita consumption of fresh fruits in the United Kingdom reached a new high record in 1934. According to an estimate just published by the Imperial Economic Committee, per capita consumption amounted to 95.6 pounds in 1934 compared with 88.5 pounds in the preceding year and an average consumption of 78.9 pounds during the period 1928-32. The substantial increase in fruit consumption in the United Kingdom during 1934 is entirely accounted for by the very high domestic fruit production, particularly apples.

* * *

Northern Ireland Linen—Northern Ireland linen manufacturers are experiencing greater competition in the American market from Belgium, Russia and other producing countries. Russian competition, especially, has taken much trade away from Irish firms in the cheaper and coarser materials. Exports of linen goods, including flax, tow and noils from northern Ireland to the United States during April declined to a value of $812,546, as compared with $1,225,505 in March, 1935 and $1,114,889 in April, 1934. Shipments in the first four months of 1935 were valued at $4,063,074 compared with $4,609,728 in the like period of last year.

* * *

Scottish Coal Industry—Notable improvement in Scotland's coal industry during 1934 is revealed in a recent report. Expansion in the home market resulted from the advances made by industry in general during the year, especially in the iron and steel trades. Exports increased chiefly as a result of the recent series of trade agreements which the British Government has entered into with certain foreign countries. The total output of Scottish coalyards during the year amounted to 31,597,000 tons, the highest level attained since 1930 and only slightly under the total of that year.

* * *

South Wales Briquet Trade—As a result of improved South American demand, the South Wales export briquet trade in March of this year showed considerable expansion over the preceding month as well as over the like month of 1934. Total shipments during the month amounted to 72,460 tons compared with 34,210 tons in February and 62,460 tons in March, 1934.

* * *

South Wales Coal Exports—Exports of coal from South Wales and Monmouthshire during March amounted to 1,241,953 tons, a slight increase as compared with February and March, 1934. March exports of coke totaled 6680 tons against 6043 tons in February and 12,652 tons in March, 1934.

* * *

South African Coupon System—The giving of coupons as an aid to the sale of merchandise in South Africa has been prohibited by an act of Parliament. The new measure is effective on July 1 of this year. The end of the coupon free gift system in South Africa came as a result of agitation for national legislation on the subject extending back to 1930. The system was well entrenched, being used principally by tobacco manufacturers, bazaars and makers of foodstuffs, tea and coffee. It was opposed by most chambers of commerce and by leading businessmen generally.

* * *

Steel Trade in India—Improved economic conditions in India during 1934 were reflected in an appreciable increase in the consumption of iron and steel products in that country. It is estimated that this increase amounted to about 500,000 tons, or 25 per cent more than consumption in 1933. Referring to the outlook for 1935, the report states that there is every prospect for a continuation of the upward trend in general building activity which received in 1934 its first impetus for several years.

* * *

Electric Equipment in New Zealand—The extensive development of electric power taking place in New Zealand is resulting in a notably increased demand for electrical apparatus of all kinds in that market. Imports of electrical goods into the Dominion during 1934 were valued at £747,122 against £599,727 in 1933, an increase of 24 per cent. Imports from the United States advanced from £36,160 in 1933 to £72 059 in 1934.

* * *

Australian Shoe Trade—A definite improvement was evident in the Australian shoe and leather industries during 1934. This improvement accompanied a marked expansion in all classes of internal trade during that year when there was also a heavy increase in building operations, engineering activity and other works which reduced unemployment.

Big Barley Crop In California Is Seen in Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 11—Prospects for an unusually large barley crop are now evident in California, according to the monthly summary of business conditions published by the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles. It is believed that the yield may be larger than in any other years except 1906 and 1932.

The forecast is for a crop of 863,000 tons. This figure can be compared with a harvest of 544,000 tons in 1934 and 587,000 tons in 1933. Plantings this year have been estimated at 1,160,000 acres.

Although the size of this new supply has been partially offset by a small carryover of the old crop, barley feed prices have declined approximately 25 per cent during the last six weeks.

As in the case of barley, the wheat crop has shown excellent prospects. The California crop is forecast at 13,262,000 bushels, the largest since 1928. In 1934 the production was only 8,384,000 bushels, and the average over a period of the last six years is 11,229,000 bushels. Wheat, barley, and flax are now being harvested.

With the exception of apricots, plums, and cherries—which are rated at approximately 50 per cent of a full crop—deciduous fruit conditions are about average.

Cool nights and moderate temperatures have retarded the maturity of Imperial Valley cantaloupes, the harvest being about 30 days later than in 1934. Growers are expecting to have a long marketing season, since shipments to the first of June had totaled only 684 cars as against 5582 for the same period last year.

Changes in Price Of Lead Feature Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Lead has been the nonferrous metal which has changed most radically in price during the week. After the rise by $14 a ton in the price of lead over the past several weeks a decline by $7 a ton set in during the week, the New York quotation becoming 4 cents a pound. At this figure consumers jumped into the market for the first time since the Supreme Court decision on NRA.

Copper has been unchanged in the domestic market at 9 cents a pound but demand at home has been exceedingly light. In fact sales so far this month have been only 1500 tons, or half as much as is frequently sold in one day. The European market has been weak, with sales made at 7¾ cents a pound at the close of the week as against the recent high of 8½ cents.

The price of zinc has been maintained all week at 4.30 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Surplus stocks of zinc declined 1000 tons during May. Production of ore is only at the rate of 200 tons per week as against an average of 8000 tons weekly.

Tin declined three quarters of a cent a pound to 50¾ cents by the end of the week. There is still much criticism of the high prices being maintained by the tin cartel.

The silver market has been dull, with prices inclined downward. The week closed at 72¼ cents per ounce as against 81 cents for the year's high.

NRA End May Boost Capital Expenditures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—An increase in expenditures for capital goods is one possible effect of the end of the NRA, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The clarification of the business picture likely to result from the outlawing of the codes should eventually encourage forward planning, and, while the first expenditures for plant rehabilitation and expansion are likely to be made from accumulated cash surpluses, the present favorable money market is another constructive factor.

It will be a little while, of course, before business executives can appraise accurately the results of the Supreme Court decision; and no immediate flood of capital expenditures is expected. By the end of the year, however, the outlook should be sufficiently clarified, granted no new uncertainties arise in the interim, to stimulate long-delayed and necessary expenditures for improvement of existing plants and construction of new capacity.

It would be overly optimistic to conclude that the NRA decision has removed all uncertainties from the business picture, and that industry can now go ahead safely and rapidly in plans for new capital expenditures and new security issues to finance such expenditures. What the decision has done, however, is to eliminate one of the greatest obstacles to forward planning, and thus strengthen the natural forces (including obsolescence and new inventions) which are working toward a renewal of activity in the capital goods field.

Rise in Price of Cuban Sugar Sent New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—During the first five months of 1935 the average price for Cuban raw sugar, excluding the duty, delivered at New York was 2.147 cents a pound as compared with an average of 1.040 cents a pound in the like period last year, an increase of 1.107 cents a pound, or over 106 per cent, according to Lamborn Sugar News.

The 1935 average price for the January-May period is the highest in seven years, or since 1928 when the five months' average was 2.655 cents a pound.

Last year during the January-May period, the duty on Cuban raw sugar was 2.00 cents a pound while this year during the five months the duty was .90 cents a pound.

Drought Loan Area Cut To a Section of Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The Farm Credit Administration announces that the drought area in which farmers and stockmen may obtain emergency feed loans has been restricted to a limited section of the Southwest. Also that June 30 is the final date for acceptance of applications.

The area in which the Farm Credit Administration made more than 1,000,000 emergency feed loans and supplemental advances to save livestock included at the peak more than half of the United States. This is now reduced to a group of about 130 counties, including roughly the western half of Kansas, the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas, and several counties in Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico.

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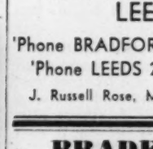
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Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

8.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. A line over a Roman numeral multiplies its value by 1000. (*Yes.... No.....*)

2. The Ural Mountains are in South America. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Cape Town (South Africa) is north of Buenos Aires (Argentina). (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Addis Abeba is the name of the ruling head of Abyssinia (Ethiopia). (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. "Knots per hour" is a correct nautical expression. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Coke is a by-product of wood. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. A meter is longer than a yard. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. There are no cities over 25,000 population in Nevada. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Hawaii is called the Emerald Isle. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Florida is the fastest-growing state. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

One for Each Year

A young man was deeply in love with a beautiful girl. One day she told him that the next Monday would be her twentieth anniversary. He told her he would send her some roses, one for every year she was old.

He left an order with the florist, a personal friend, who, because of their friendship, said to his assistant: "Here's an order for Mr. Flint for 20 roses to be delivered to Miss Blair. He's a fine customer, so put in an extra dozen."

And the young man never knew what caused the girl to be so cool.

Hope at Last

"Well, and how are you getting on with your courtship of the banker's daughter?" asked Jackson.

The young suitor beamed happily. "Not so bad," he replied. "I'm getting some encouragement now."

"Really," put in his friend. "Is she beginning to smile sweetly on you, or something?"

"Not exactly," replied the young man, "but last night she told me she had said 'No!' for the last time."—*El Paso World News.*

A Century?

Author: "Should I get out a small edition of my book of poems or a large one?"

Publisher: "Well, you know the scarcer a book is at the end of the century the more money you realize from it."

For Mickey

Tunes by Chopin, Beethoven, and Strauss
Were heard in the town opry hauss.
They're modernized now
For a musical cow
And a rollicking, symphonic mauss.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

IT WAS a fine morning, and Emmaline and Susabet, the intelligent hens, came to the top of a hill. They were some ways from the henyard. Each had laid a nice egg at the usual time for Farmer Ben, and a little later Farmer Ben, whistling a merry tune though he had a straw in his mouth, had met them at the gate of the henyard and let them out.

"Have a pleasant day, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben.

"Cluck! Cluck!" said Emmaline and Susabet.

Then they had walked away, now slow and again fast as hens do when they go about, to see what was going on in the world outside the henyard. When the road reached the top of the hill Emmaline and Susabet stopped and looked down. In the valley at the bottom of the hill was a billboard.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now what is this I see?
They've posted circus pictures up,
So it appears to me."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"That's what they've done, I'm sure.
Such pictures were not pasted up
When we were here before."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It pictured something queer.
Do you remember what it was
A picture of, my dear?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"No recollections come.
It may have been a maiden fair
Who chewed a chewing gum."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Billboards are a disgrace
Most of the year. At circus time
I think they have a place."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"They should be taken down
And only stand when circuses
Are coming to a town."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I'd travel very far
To see the pictures of the things
That in a circus are."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The clown and acrobat!
The lady on the bareback steed!
And other things like that!"

Emmaline and Susabet quickened their pace down the hill. They almost flew. That is, they flapped their wings, and went a little way up in the air and then down again, and so on. Which is just the next best thing to having a scooter. And when

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Emmaline and Susabet Enjoying the Circus Pictures.

they got to the billboard, there they stopped.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now notice, if you please,
How graceful is the gentleman
Upon the high trapeze."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"He's wonderful, but then
He's not a bit more graceful
Than that fair equestrienne."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"They never make a fault.
I really can't see how one turns
What's called a somersault!"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"And Oh, those elephants!
Just see the little baby one
That wears a coat and pants."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It's 'most like being there
If one could only hear the band
Perform a martial air."

And there Emmaline and Susabet stayed, looking at the pictures of the circus until it was time for them to go home.

"Good Morning, Polly"

Polly Is a Sentimental Bird, According to Miss Alice Chauncey of London, Who Submits This Interesting Picture to the Monitor Camera Club. "And He Never Nips," She Adds.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Aquariums

WHEN a young man was cut down to part-time work because of lack of trade in the store in which he worked, he solved his supply problems by building aquariums. He familiarized himself with the different types of fish, and he also found out from his college botany book what plants were particularly suitable for aquatic conditions. Many of these he found could be gathered in the small western Oregon streams and lakes.

Now he is able to sell all the aquariums he builds, most of them complete; while he also takes commissions for stocking and building up display aquariums. Many stores, rest rooms, and offices have found an aquarium an interesting thing for visitors.—R. P. S.

Daily Anecdote

Campaign Repartee

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD, before becoming Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet, was campaigning for Parliament in Northumberland. A man of the opposite party kept interrupting her. He finally called out, "Don't you wish you were a man?"

"Why, hardly," quickly responded Miss Bondfield, "but don't you?"

What They Say

Economic War

"There is war today, universal war. The weapons are not navies, armies, or airplanes, but tariffs, quotas, and shifting currencies." — *Sir Percy Bates.*

R. F. C. Head Speaks

"We want the new, and yet much of the old is necessary and must be preserved."—*Jesse H. Jones.*

Vision

"The loveliest rainbow is in our vision rather than in the sky."—*Will Durant.*

Quotation for Today

I HAVE beheld the agonies of war
Through many a weary season; seen enough
To make me hold that scarcely any goal
Is worth the reaching by so red a road.
—HARDY

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"The Garden of the Lord"

WHEN, as recorded in Genesis, chapter 13, Abram permitted his nephew to take precedence in selecting the part of Palestine in which he wished to settle, Lot swiftly reached his decision in the matter.

Looking down from the somewhat arid uplands of Canaan upon the valley of the Jordan, which apparently was more fertile then than it is now, that rich plain appeared to him to be a veritable "garden of the Lord" (Gen. 13:10), a second Eden, for it was "well watered every where" (*ibid.*, cf. Gen. 2:10). It reminded him, moreover, of the land of Egypt (13:10) which he and his uncle had so recently visited (13:1), finding by the banks of the Nile welcome relief from the drought and attendant famine which so often harassed those who lived in the rocky highlands of southern Palestine (cf. Gen. 12:10). So it came about that "Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain" (Gen. 13:12).

Brevities

Punch: A New York cinema holds 6000 people and includes a crèche, rest rooms, dance halls and restaurants. In order to please everybody, one department specializes in showing films.

Los Angeles Times: Britain announces that it will soon set up a noise standard for the street beyond which no car will be allowed to go. Brakes, lights and noise tests!

Daily Oklahoman: A reader asks the proper way to greet guests. The usual way is to say: "The house is in a mess. I haven't had time, etc."

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Full Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A HOUSEWIFE who needed a new water heater decided to purchase one. Satisfactory arrangements were made as to quality, price, etc., and the deal was closed. She found that she had an excellent heater, and was very much pleased.

In a few days her daughter told her about a family in very poor circumstances, who had never had a hot-water heater in the home; and as there were several children, the mother had found it a long, hard job to do the weekly washing by heating all the water on the stove. The daughter expressed regret for not having learned of this case before the mother had had her new heater installed; for instead of discarding the old one, arrangements could have been made to give it to this needy family.

The mother telephoned at once to the plumber and told him of this case, asking him if he still had the old heater.

He replied that he had it, but that it really was not in good enough condition to offer to this family. He said he had another one, a much better one, which he would be glad to give the family; and he volunteered also to go to the home and install it free of charge.

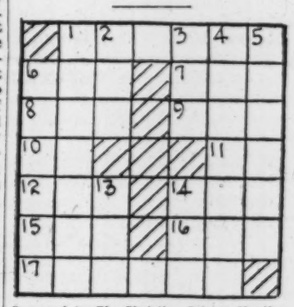
For the Scrapbook

Biographies of great, but especially of good men, are most instructive and useful as helps, guides, and incentives to others. Some of the best are almost equivalent to gospels—teaching high living, high thinking, and energetic actions for their own and the world's good.—*S. Smiles.*

Nothing is more certain than that much of the force as well as grace of arguments as well as of instructions, depends on their conciseness.—*Pope.*

By cultivating the beautiful we scatter the seeds of heavenly flowers, as by doing good we cultivate those that belong to humanity.—*Howard.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 106



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

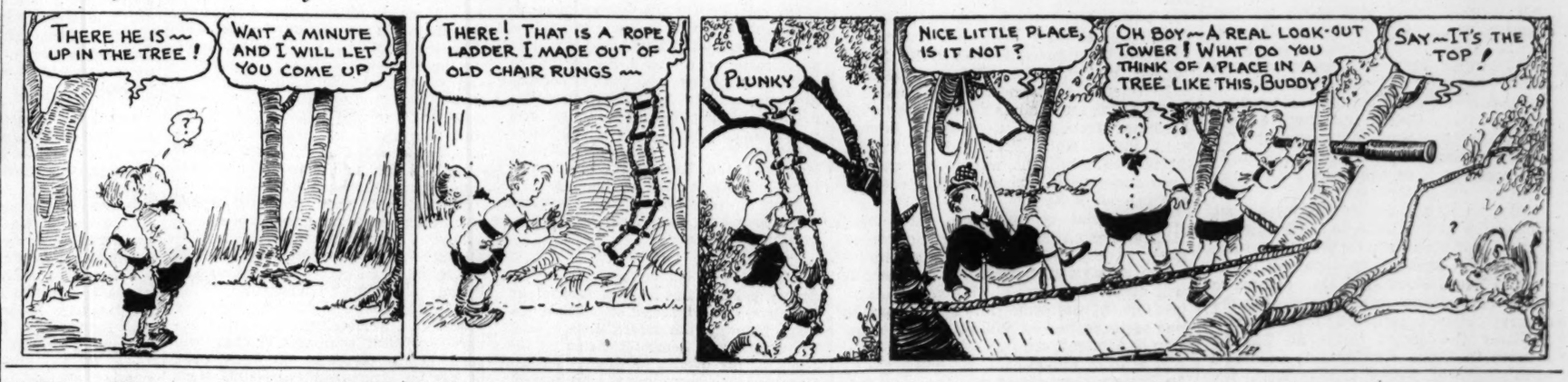
Across
1—Carnivorous mammals
6—Stick
7—American general
8—Epoch
9—Doctrine
10—By
11—Jumbled type
12—Total
14—Vessel
15—Anglo-Saxon money
16—A number
17—Sea-nymph

Down
1—Agony
2—Mountain range in Asia Minor
3—Hebrew prophet
4—Reply
5—Descendant of Shem
6—Cause
13—Blemish
14—Hawaiian food

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

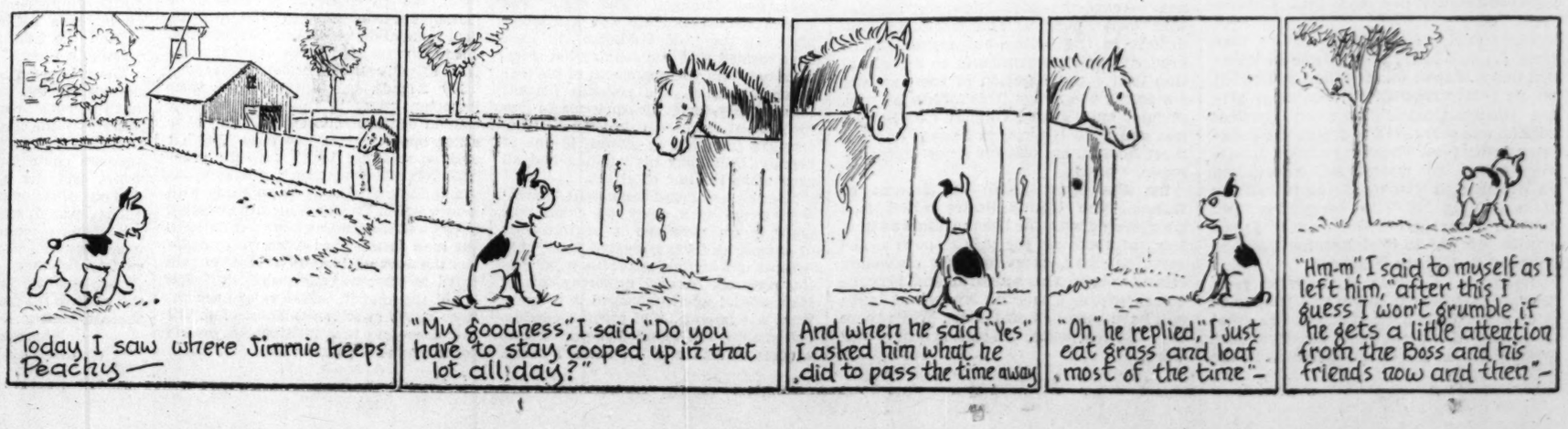
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Nest*

By LE PELLEY


THERE HE IS — UP IN THE TREE!
WAIT A MINUTE AND I WILL LET YOU COME UP
THERE! THAT IS A ROPE LADDER I MADE OUT OF OLD CHAIR RUNGS —
PLUNKY
NICE LITTLE PLACE, IS IT NOT?
OH BOY — A REAL LOOK-OUT TOWER! WHAT DO YOU THINK OF A PLACE IN A TREE LIKE THIS, BUDDY?
SAY — IT'S THE TOP!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All 'Alone*

By CARMACK


Today I saw where Jimmie keeps Peachy —
"My goodness", I said, "Do you have to stay cooped up in that lot all day?"
And when he said "Yes", I asked him what he did to pass the time away
"Oh," he replied, "I just eat grass and loaf most of the time" —
"Hm-m" I said to myself as I left him, "after this I guess I won't grumble if he gets a little attention from the Boss and his friends now and then" —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Saving the Franc

BACK of the series of crises, culminating in the French Senate's grant of emergency powers to the new Premier, Pierre Laval, are two principal factors which still need to be understood. One is the particularly acute economic situation. The other is the latent but elemental conflict for and against parliamentary government.

Since 1931 constantly recurring budgetary deficits have been piling up in France. Each year the French Parliament has endeavored to remedy the situation by raising taxes and attempting to cut expenditures. But with French citizens already working one day out of three for the state, tax increases have only resulted in decreased returns, while economies worked out on paper have failed to yield much actual saving.

Thus the public debt has piled up rapidly, added to by the deficit on railroads, which in fact must be made up by the state. Immediately new expenditures mounted also, first for frontier fortifications, then for renewed modernized equipment, especially in aviation. Finally, a month or so ago investors became so wary that further loans could not be envisaged unless something were done to revive public confidence in the Government's ability to balance the budget.

Faced with this necessity, Premier Flandin demanded full powers to balance the budget by governmental decrees. Under the French electoral system, however, many deputies are particularly vulnerable to demagogic demands or to the disappointed ire of electors, and new elections are less than a year away. M. Flandin's demand for full powers was rejected by the Chamber, mainly due to reluctance on the part of the Radicals to surrender parliamentary prerogatives.

The effect of this was to render next to impossible the balancing of the budget and thus to make it next to inevitable that the franc would sooner or later be devaluated. For the state's "profit" on devaluing the franc by 25 or 30 per cent would just about cover the budgetary deficit, reduce the internal debt and permit a fresh financial start. In the absence of either a miraculous economic recovery or of drastic deflation, devaluation in some form appears difficult to avoid.

Nevertheless, opposition to devaluation is still the official program, and defense of the franc is Premier Laval's slogan, as it has been the slogan of every French Government. Premier Laval's job, then, is to balance the budget through effecting economies. To find out where and how reductions in expenditure can be made in a country where one out of every fifty citizens is on the Government pay roll and may be expected to vote with considerations for his job, is the difficult task ahead of the new Premier.

Japan Moves On

THE promises that China is alleged to have broken in North China were contained in the so-called Tangku truce. Tangku is near Tientsin, the present focus of tension. It was there that exactly two years ago the Chinese and Japanese agreed on certain peace terms, some of which were published, others not. Publicly, Japan undertook to move its forces back to Manchuria on condition that China should demilitarize the zone from the Tientsin area north to the dividing line marked by the Great Wall and should "control" the anti-Japanese movement in that great area. Apparently, the Chinese complied with the truce.

What has happened in the last two years? To outward seeming, China has been leaning more and more on the Japanese. It may be that private Chinese, especially the students, are still stanchly anti-Japanese. Their feelings do credit to them. They are the guardians of such patriotism—an alien concept in China—as there is in China. But there do not appear to have been many grounds for complaint about official conduct. A fatalistic acceptance of things as they are is a Chinese characteristic.

Why, then, did not Japan merely sit back and wait for China to fall helplessly into its lap? There are reports, to be sure, of unofficial hostility to Japanese influence in North China. But they cannot be serious enough to warrant the extraordinary conduct reported from Tokyo. Probably the secret terms at Tangku insured to Japan considerable economic advantages in North China. With the growing meekness of Chinese policy, however, these could probably be had without much difficulty, provided that Chinese "face" were preserved.

The trouble is that such tactics take time. Japan's hurry may be due to Western policy. Japan was rebuffed in London on its parity request. Britain, after giving American officialdom many sleepless nights, was persuaded to reject the Japanese parity plea. There the matter apparently ended. The myth is still entertained in Washington that by sitting pat on the facts, saying "No" to everything and making faces across the Pacific, Japan can be brought to heel. Nothing could so misread the Japanese temper.

Nowadays a threat is answered by a threat. Last month Japan was treated to a view out of its back window of as great a display of air might as has ever been staged. It was one of the incidents in the American war games. It is this air machine pointed at the Kuriles that worries the Japanese. May not the demarché in North China be connected indirectly with the naval maneuvers? Anyway it comes on its heels. As the navy returns to San Diego, the Japanese move into Tientsin.

Japan is also fighting with its back to the wall for the preservation of its hard-won export markets. At this moment a Cabinet committee is sitting in Washington to consider the cotton manufacturers' demand for an embargo on Japanese cotton textiles. Japan's policy in the Far East is intimately bound up with such moves to drive Japan out of the world's export markets.

If this is the way the nations are going to behave, economic Japan will agree with military Japan that the best policy for Japan is to make northeastern Asia an economic dependency. North China has the cotton and iron resources that Japan lacks. The Tangku understanding, or even new demands, take on new meaning when read against the background of the world's economic nationalism.

A Decision for the People

DEMOCRACY is attempting to function in Massachusetts. Today the State Legislature decides whether or not it will take the first step necessary to permit the people to vote for or against an amendment providing biennial legislative sessions. So far the Legislature has stuck with unyielding tenacity to the rare practice of meeting in annual sessions. Massachusetts is one of only five states in the Union that still have annual sessions.

Thirty thousand persons, a formidable number, have signed a petition asking that the issue be carried to the polls. The Legislature is being asked to facilitate a highly democratic instrumentality—the initiative and referendum.

The immediate question is not: Are biennial sessions good or bad? It is: Are the people to be granted the privilege of expressing their will in the matter?

Refusal by the Legislature again this year will place that body in, at best, an embarrassing position. Legislators could not escape the suspicion of self-interest with their own jobs and incomes at stake. They can hardly afford to appear eager to insulate their own fortunes from the democratic process. The very fact that they inescapably appear biased in the present issue should induce them swiftly to remove it to another court—in this instance, that of the people.

It might constitute an evasion or abuse of legislative responsibility were the Legislature to turn over to the people a dangerous or palpably ill-advised measure. But this measure cannot be so classified. It would probably save the State $400,000 annually. The biennial session is functioning satisfactorily in forty-two states. It has been shown to invite more deliberative lawmaking. The measure is one of obvious validity.

And that it be valid, that it be at least two-sided, and that it be favored by a representative number of people are all the conditions that are required to place a mandate upon the Legislature to submit a measure to the people. This measure possesses all these qualifications.

Truce in the Chaco

MEDIATION and direct negotiation seem to have borne fruit in bringing Paraguay and Bolivia to terms on the matter of a truce while discussions regarding the ultimate solution of the territory in dispute are to be carried on. If the two belligerents accept the terms—Paraguay already has and Bolivia is expected to—peace will come to the Chaco for the first time since Christmas, 1933.

In Buenos Aires the Foreign Ministers of Paraguay and Bolivia have labored with mediators from five neutral states, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and the United States, to bring the war to an end in accordance with a peace plan offered by the League of Nations.

The official communiqué states that "this agreement embraces the question of guarantees for demobilization and demilitarization as well as other measures which will make the renewal of hostilities impossible. At the same time an agreement has been reached on submitting the question to arbitration."

It is to be hoped that the jubilation in La Paz and Asunción when the news was published will not have been in vain as on previous occasions when peace seemed near. Guarded reports, however, suggest that social, political and economic conditions in the belligerent nations have brought their governments to a realization that a prolongation of the war was eminently dangerous. This indication that popular opinion in Paraguay and Bolivia has swung to the ways of peace offers a most hopeful outlook for a real and permanent peace.

On the other hand, the League of Nations, the United States which has co-operated with the League, and the tireless members of the ABCP powers deserve no small credit for their unceasing efforts to bring this war to an end. If peace comes to the Chaco an important truth will have been demonstrated: When there is a will for peace, peace machinery will work.

Geneva Interpreter

M. W. Davis Helper to 60 Nations

IN THE lobbies of the League, Malcolm W. Davis, an alert American known to everybody, surprisingly young in appearance, is to be seen whenever things are stirring. His keen face seems to scent news of world doings from afar. His lively motions are with difficulty tempered by urbanity. He is too eager for a delegate, and too careful in his speech for a journalist. Somewhere between these two principal types of the League habitués must he be placed.

Newspaper work has, in fact, claimed him in one form or another since he left Yale (and Columbia where he took up special studies). He actually joined the New York Evening Post, devoting his attention to foreign affairs. Then he was connected with magazines, writing or editing articles on world problems.

Sent to Geneva by the Carnegie Endowment, he became an *animateur* of young Americans who come here to study. He is a patient cicerone of the visitors to the home of international co-operation. He is an interpreter of home opinion to Geneva, and an interpreter of Geneva opinion to the United States. He listens to the representatives of threescore nations, and he is ready to be helpful.

He mingles with newspapermen almost as one of them, and with delegates almost as one of them. His assistants run libraries where one can find the latest official and unofficial publications on all subjects of international interest. And he directs the Research Center, which is an agency of information and which has periodicals of its own, notably a monthly review which recounts shortly, but accurately, the principal events, in a form adapted to the needs of students, and a more occasional publication which deals authoritatively with world questions.

The multiplicity and variety of his work do not leave Mr. Davis with much leisure, but they should save him from ennui. One would have thought this was a full-time job, but when the post of director of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment, so ably managed for many years by Dr. Earle Babcock, fell vacant, he was appointed to these new and highly important duties by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. No more fitting choice could have been made.

But the nomination does not mean he abandons Geneva. No indeed; he is as ever sprightly and serious (I cannot help the apparent contradiction) in the lobbies of the League. While I was discussing the Abyssinian question with him just now I noticed that hovering discreetly in the background were several persons who wished to consult him; they came near, they passed on, they returned, as is the manner of lobbyists. So I took my leave.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Hoping to Make Him an Issue

A Tale of Two Capitals

Tokyo and Moscow Compared—I

"SO YOU are going to Japan. You will certainly find there the greatest contrasts to our country, geographical and climatic, political and social." Such was the opinion of a Russian friend on learning that I was being transferred from Moscow to Tokyo. And my first weeks in the Japanese capital helped to drive home both contrasts and some similarities between the two capitals, each of which, of course, reflects many aspects of its country's civilization.

Take first the points of similarity. Both are large and rapidly growing. Tokyo now counts about five and a half million inhabitants; Moscow between three and a half and four million. Both capitals have their ambitious municipal planners who foresee populations of eight or ten millions within a generation or two.

Neither Tokyo nor Moscow was the original main center of national life. One looks for the remains of ancient and medieval Japanese court life in Nara and in Kyoto, while Russia's historic cities are Kiev and Novgorod. The two capitals architecturally represent a curious mixture of old tradition and modern importation.

* * *

Both have passed through tremendous visible changes during the last decade. Tokyo had its earthquake; Moscow its Five-Year Plan. The huge earthquake of 1923 and the subsequent fire destroyed half of Tokyo, swept away 370,000 houses and inflicted material damage estimated at almost two billion dollars. Giving a splendid exhibition of their capacity for collective effort in a national cause, the Japanese rebuilt their capital along more modern lines; and, by general testimony, it is now a much finer, more sanitary and more comfortable city than before.

In Moscow the Five-Year Plan has driven forward processes of demolition and of construction that have completely changed the face of the Soviet capital. Many churches, not a few picturesque old towers, bits of wall and other characteristic features of prewar Moscow have been razed. Antireligious feeling and the desire for a more modern city have marched hand in hand. New public buildings and hotels, blocks of apartment houses and numerous shafts for the new subway have placed on Moscow the stamp of change and novelty.

Both capitals have dispensed almost entirely with their prewar means of transportation. The bearded *izvoschik*, or peasant who formerly plied his cab in summer and his sleigh in winter, has gone down before the drive against all individual enterprise. So also the rickshaw-puller, still common in China, has almost vanished from Tokyo. Cheap taxicabs race through the city at breakneck speed, competing for customers at the standard fare of fifty sen (fourteen cents). There is no corresponding number of available taxicabs in Moscow, so that the pedestrian is obliged, as a rule, to struggle onto one of the chronically overcrowded surface street cars or to go on foot.

* * *

One touch of inconvenience makes the two capitals kin, from the standpoint of the newly arrived stranger. This is the acute housing shortage. The young man from the Russian provinces who goes to Moscow with the idea of making his way to the top of the Soviet ladder of advancement must be prepared to bunk in a hallway or in the corner of a room.

There is no such abnormal squeezing of the Japanese in Tokyo. But practically no Japanese houses and comparatively few foreign-style houses in Tokyo are adequately heated, according to western taste, for the chilly, damp and windy winters of the Japanese capital. The Japanese house, by the very nature of its construction, is extremely susceptible to drafts. Consequently the newly arrived foreigner, in Tokyo as in Moscow, is apt to find the housing problem his most pressing concern.

There is some similarity between the sites of the two capitals. Both are built on hills; both lie on rivers, of which the Moscow is the larger and more impressive. In Tokyo, as in Moscow, the seat of supreme power, the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and the Kremlin in Moscow, is also one of the most beautiful features.

The "man in the street" in both capitals shows a tendency to doff old-fashioned national costumes and to put on western clothes, which are often of shoddy quality. In Tokyo many women still cling to the more colorful, if less convenient, kimono.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

(Concluding article appears tomorrow.)

North . . South . . East . . West

The Old Politician

By Frank L. Perrin

ANONYMOUSLY, so far as the knowledge of readers was concerned, there existed in the editorial rooms of many of the newspapers of a generation ago those writers whose critiques, forecasts and comments appeared, quite generally at least, under the pen name of "Old Politician." Sometimes these writers, for the sake of variety, or spontaneity, indited letters to the editor, signing them "Veritist," "Vox Populi," or "Constant Reader." They gloried in and sought occasional vicarious applause in this anonymity.

I well remember one of these prolific commentators who enjoyed such literary sanctuary in the days when I was emerging from my status of entered apprenticeship into the advanced dignity of a fellowcraft. He was the veteran of many stubbornly contested political campaigns in the Southwest. His pen point had never rusted or corroded. Rather had it been made brighter and sharper because his work had for years been on a Republican paper published in a state and region which, since the days long before the Civil War, had elected Democratic governors and Democratic representatives in both houses of Congress. He thrived on political adversity, and his star shone brightest when the political horizon was darkest.

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But he could not endure, with equanimity and that fine balance of logic and invective, a short period of political triumph following the sudden emergence of his State from Democratic rule as the result of the overthrow when Theodore Roosevelt was swept into the Presidency. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, recorded the event when he drew his famous "The Mysterious Stranger." The event was epochal. The caricature was a masterpiece. To the "Old Politician" it must have seemed that the country had been liberated from the oppression of his traditional enemies. His political horizon turned topsy-turvy. He appeared to lose his sense of values. His strategy suddenly changed from one of offense to one of defense. Unhappily his training had all been along the line of attack.

The story, so far as it concerns the veteran scribe, is a short one from that point. He was surprised in the front lines of defense and was relegated to the rear because of a tactical error. His paper settled with an entirely unworthy former state official who challenged it to prove what was impossible of proof, a careless but possibly well-founded charge against a defeated leader in the enemy's ranks. The price was more than the total of the "Old Politician's" salary for fifty years.

Counterparts of our unhappy and overzealous friend exist, under various aliases, even to this day. There are many political prophets even now, as I am convinced by reading the newspapers and magazines and reviews which come to my desk. Unfortunately many of these writers have not been told, I take it, of the unfortunate experience of the veteran referred to. Many of them fail or refuse to maintain a fine conception of the value of political balance and fairness. In the estimation of many political writers the ideal of party is foremost and uppermost.

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Today the cause of the American people is political and economic freedom, not the division and parceling of public office or the power to enact and administer unequal, unsound and unconstitutional laws. Wherever you may reside and vote, look about you and you will discover that those most anxious to serve the people are those who believe power and prestige and wealth reside in public office. It is easy to gain and write from the standpoint of those who seek the suffrage of their fellows and neighbors. In their behalf, and in behalf of the larger political organizations which sponsor their candidacy, the temptation too often is to attempt to destroy whatever worthy of preserving lies within the enemy's lines.

That is the temptation of the graduates, old and new, of the school of which our friend of an earlier day was master, though never master emeritus. We in the United States are in the early eve preceding a tremendously important national political campaign. Victory will come, in that campaign, not in the wake of beating drums and arresting bugle calls, but to that column of marching American men and women which goes forth, not to condemn, to destroy or malign, but determined to build upon the firm foundation which has long endured, a safe structure to become again the fortress of political and economic freedom.

My friends, the scribes, have their important place in this newly forming column of their countrymen. They have a new opportunity, a new duty. Aye! but what of rewards? Yes, I know the problem. Committeemen and candidates, national, state and local, stand ready with money which they have already collected to pay well for services rendered. Perhaps the man in the front office will promise you the advance long awaited if you will listen to what he calls reason. But that is not the answer. Selfish causes are not to be served or selfish ambitions fed. The call now—and it is insistent—is for old politicians of the new school.

The Wide Horizon

Parties and Patronage

By Arthur H. Vandenberg

United States Senator From Michigan

[From an address to National League of Women Voters at Washington]

I AM asked to discuss the following question: "Can the parties live without patronage?" The inquiry, of course, is wholly academic and speculative because neither of our great major parties ever tried it. . . .

But I assume your question is not ironical—even though it be, at the moment, much like asking at a children's picnic whether candy should be prohibited. I assume your question is a serious one—perhaps even more serious than usual, in view of the comment of Mr. Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, who some time ago said:

"There is an atmosphere of cynical indifference on the part of national authorities who should be standing as the bulwarks of the merit system. . . . Spoilsmen are undermining the whole structure of the civil service. . . ."

So I confront the question seriously—and in its deadly realities. I confront it with the frank acknowledgment that, in past history, the hungry Republican Party often has played with patronage in a degree only less acute and less expert than that indulged by the present regime because we simply lacked the facility, the imagination, the rhino hide, and the Tammany tutelage which more recently have addressed themselves to this engaging and profitable game. . . .

Indeed, as an evidence of my anxiety to be completely nonpartisan in this nonpartisan forum, I go back to a great Democrat for my text and inspiration. I go back to one of the sturdiest patriots who ever occupied the White House, Grover Cleveland and his immortal apostrophe: *"Public office is a public trust."* . . .

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If by "patronage" you mean to identify governmental positions which legitimately involve the formulation of policies, or the exercise of administrative discretion, or essential personal loyalty to the dominant regime, I answer *"No."* . . .

But if by "patronage" you mean the vast army of civil servants who occupy ministerial positions and function in service tasks which are inherently the same under any political dominion, I answer *"Yes."* I say parties can and should live without such patronage; that the country will be better off from such continuity of experience. . . .

"Can parties survive without this patronage and these activities?"

If they can't, they deserve to die.

Our problem is to deal sternly and conclusively with "patronage" in its exploiteering sense—in its fungus sense—in its gang sense—in its racket sense—in its chiseling sense—in its mercenary sense—in its debauching sense—in its Tammany sense. Certain types of *party machines* could not survive without this latter "patronage." But that is a final and conclusive reason why "patronage" in this latter sense *itself* should not survive. . . .

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It is my belief that "patronage" in a legitimate sense can be separated from "patronage" in an illegitimate or an unwise sense. It is my hope that we can quarantine "patronage" within appropriate and rational bounds. It is my view that we can enlarge the American conception of a "career service" in public administration. It is my opinion that we can strengthen civil service to the advantage of "the forgotten man" (whom I identify as the American taxpayer), and to the welfare of any political parties which seriously serve the common weal. It is my conception that parties thus may not only survive but thrive. . . .

I have too much faith in the party system to believe that it is dependent for its vitality upon "patronage" instead of "principles." I have too much faith in America to believe that Grover Cleveland's aspiration is impossible: *"Public office is a public trust."*

Mirror of Opinion

An Alcoholic Spree

IT WOULD be interesting and valuable public information if reporters would assemble statistics showing what the effect of the legalized booze traffic has been on:

(1) Automobile accidents.
(2) Crimes of violence.
(3) Divorces and legal separations.
(4) Insanity.

We are all rapturously engaged in an alcoholic spree, following the long legal drought, but I assume that temperance is still at least an ideal in America.

Much comment is appearing in the press of some of the cities concerning the drunken driver evil. My information is that accidents from that cause are increasing scandalously. Last year, the worst on record, with 36,000 persons killed and nearly 1,000,000 injured on street and roads, it was found, from the scant available records dealing with intoxication as a cause, that 3.16 per cent of the drivers involved in accidents had been under the influence of booze. Corresponding statistics, of the previous year, 1933, showed 2.43 per cent of drunken drivers. Even more pedestrians, wabbling from drink, were shown in the figures—4.47 per cent in 1934 and 2.99 per cent in 1933. If this is the ratio of increase, the record, on account of alcoholic dizziness, will this year be a large factor in total accidents. . . .

Local statistics and a discussion of what shall be done with the drunken driver would, it seems to me, make excellent copy. But no better than stuff which reveals, periodically, what are the dire effects upon society, especially women and children, of intemperate indulgence in strong liquor.—*Marlen Pew, in Editor and Publisher.*